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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO 116 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 16, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Congress Lifts Boycott Of Cloves

Working Committee Decision

Inquiry Into C. P. Complaints

Parliamentary Committee To Meet Ministers: Resignations To Be Withdrawn?

BOMBAY: Sunday.

Almost the entire day was devoted to the various questions connected with the Ministry in the Central Provinces by the Congress Working Committee, which sat for about three hours on Sunday.

C. P. Resignations

CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, THE COMMITTEE DID NOT COME TO ANY FINAL DECISION ON THE SHARIFF QUESTION, AS IT WAS FELT THAT THE OTHER MINISTERIAL PROBLEM—RESIGNATIONS OF CERTAIN MINISTERS—SHOULD BE DISPOSED OFF EARLIER.

Search For Truth

Other questions regarding certain administrative matters in the Central Provinces were discussed by the Working Committee and the Ministers from C. P. were examined one after the other by the Members of the Working Committee. It would appear that serious allegations have been made against the C. P. Ministry by non-Congressmen and the Working Committee wanted to find out the truth.

It is not known what conclusions the Committee arrived at.

NO CHANGE IN CONGRESS DATES

The Committee adjourned earlier with a view to enable the Congress Parliamentary Committee to meet all the Ministers from C. P. and see what their grievances against each other were.

Besides the Members of the Parliamentary Committee Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya were also present at the latter meeting.

It is gathered that the Members of the Congress High Command, after hearing the various Ministers, suggested that they should make up their differences in the interests of the country and the Congress.

When they dispersed after two hours, it was felt that there was every likelihood of the resignations being withdrawn by the three Ministers concerned, namely: Pt. Shukla, Pt. Mishra and Mr. Mehta.

No Change In Dates

The Working Committee also discussed the question of changing the dates of the next Congress Session in view of the various representations sent to the effect that the dates in February clashed with the sessions of the various Legislatures. It is gathered that, after some discussion, the Committee decided that there was no need to change the dates, which had been decided upon at Haripura.

Clove Boycott To Go

The Committee also passed a resolution authorising the Clove Boycott Committee to lift the Boycott, when it thought necessary.

The Working Committee is expected to discuss the Report of Sir Manmathanath Mukerjee on Monday and take a decision on the findings.

The Congress Working Committee commenced its deliberations at 2-30 p.m. to-day, at Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's residence at Warden Road.

Among those present were Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Shree Harikishen Mehtab, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Dr. Khan Saheb, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. B. G. Kher, Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and Dr. Syed Mahmud were present by special invitation.

It is understood that the first question that the Working Committee took up for discussion was the findings of Sir Manmathanath Mukerjee regarding the 'Jaffer Hussain affair.'

"ERROR OF JUDGMENT"

Subhas Babu placed the report before the Committee and its contents were read out. It appears that Sir Manmatha discusses the case as a judge would and after narrating the relevant facts, finds that Mr. Shareef had committed an error of judgment in releasing Zaffer Hussein. The Law Minister, Sir Manmatha argues, was within his jurisdiction when he ordered the release. He had the right to do what he liked, but looking at it from a moral point of view and from ordinary common sense point of view there had definitely been a miscarriage of justice. He also argues, it appears, that purely from a technical point of view, unaffected by sentiment or morality, the Minister was entitled to make use of the Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"MISSCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE"

The Working Committee then proceeded to discuss the report. The Committee, however, accepted the suggestion that other C.P. questions should be disposed off before taking a decision on the Shariff affair.

The Committee adjourned till 8 a.m. on Wednesday.

(Leaders' Photos On Page 8)

Communist Propaganda School Arrests

ROTTENDAM, May 14.

Seven were arrested in connection with the discovery of the Communist propaganda school conducted by German Communist Refugees.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR AGREEMENT ENDORSED

Working Committee's Decision

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Congress Working Committee passed the following resolution on the Zanzibar Clove dispute:—

The Working Committee read the report of the Clove Boycott Committee and considered the Agreement which had been arrived at by the Indian community in Zanzibar and the Zanzibar Government in respect of the clove trade. This agreement is subject to the confirmation of the Indian National Congress and the Colonial Office of the British Government.

The Working Committee accepts the recommendations of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar and confirms the said Agreement. The Committee trust that the Agreement will be acted upon by the Zanzibar Government in a way so as to give full satisfaction to the Indian community and so as not to raise any doubts or suspicion of discriminatory treatment.

PATRONISE THE BOYCOTTERS

In view of this settlement the Clove Boycott Committee is hereby authorised to lift the boycott on cloves, which has been in operation since September last, as and when and under such condition as it thinks proper. On the ending of this boycott the Committee trusts that the general public, particularly the retailers, will patronise those firms that have loyally adhered to the boycott in preference to those who have not.

THANKS TO MERCHANTS.

The Committee congratulates the Indian community in Zanzibar on the brave and successful stand it made for the rights of Indians overseas. The Committee further expresses its gratitude to the merchants specially in Bombay, who by their loyal co-operation and support have, at considerable sacrifice, contributed so greatly to the successful termination of this issue.

The Committee wishes also to record its appreciation to the labours of the Clove Boycott Committee.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

"SUBMARINE MAIL."

BARCELONA, May 15

Letters by submarine is the latest Republican method to overcome the difficulties of communication. A special commemorative issue of stamps will be available of the first "Submarine Mail."—Reuter.

"IMPERO" BATTLESHIP.

GENOA, May 15.

By pressing a button in a shipyard Signor Mussolini set in motion a crane which laid the first plate of the keel of the 35,000-ton battleship "Impero," one of two such ships included in Italy's building programme for 1938.

Signor Mussolini in an address to 60,000 workers and families, said that the Italian Empire would be completed and developed by the Italian people.—Reuter.

PERU AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, May 15.

Peru has recognised the Italian Empire of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

DR. G. MARINESCU DEAD.

BUKHAREST, May 15.

The death has occurred of the world-famous nerve specialist Doctor George Marinescu.—Reuter.

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE WITH WEIGHTY DOCUMENT

BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA WHEN HE ARRIVES AT JUHU, WITH SIR MANMATHNATH'S REPORT ON C. P. ISSUE TO CONSULT MAHATMAJI ON SUNDAY MORNING.

League Of Nations' Declaration

CHINESE APPEALS EVOKE 'SYMPATHY'

Japan's Use Of Toxic Gases Will Not Fail To Meet Reprobation Of Civilised World

GENEVA: May 15.

The League Council has unanimously passed a resolution urging members of the League to give the utmost effect to the recommendations contained in previous resolutions, in response to Chinese appeals, expressing sympathy with China in her struggle in the face of Japanese invasion and declaring that the use of toxic gases in war will not fail to meet with the reprobation of the civilised world.—Reuter.

Chinese Deny Cutting Of Lunghai Rly.

Japanese Source Attribute Wholesale Retreat Of Chinese From Hsuchow

SHANGHAI: May 15.

Chinese Forces from Hsuchow area are retreating 'en masse,' in great confusion westwards, according to a Japanese spokesman.

The Chinese, however, still deny that the Lunghai Railway has been cut, and claim that they have encircled the Japanese column, which almost reached the Railway and already killed 500 of them, and captured 12 tanks.—Reuter.

British Minister Leaves Mexico

SEQUEL TO LONDON INSTRUCTIONS

Vice-Consul To Look After Interests Of United Kingdom

MEXICO CITY, May 15.

Mr. O'Malley has informed the Foreign Office here that under instructions from the Foreign Office he is leaving Mexico with his Diplomatic Staff.

FUTURE OF BRITISH INTERESTS

British interests will be left in the hands of the Vice-Consul.—Reuter.

FORM PEASANT AND MASS CONTACT SUB-COMMITTEES

Moulvi A. Chowdhary's Advice To Dist. Congress

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The necessity of forming Peasant Sub-Committees and Mass Contact Sub-Committees as early as possible in the Districts and Sub-Divisions to take up the grievances of the peasants, and to devise ways and means for the amelioration of the condition of the masses, is stressed by Maulvi Ashrafuddin Chowdhary, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a circular letter to the District Congress Committee. —A. P.

CASUALTIES IN SCUFFLE ENSUING FROM AMBUSH

JERUSALEM, May 15.

A private was killed and another wounded when the West Kents fought a hand-to-hand encounter in which they made bayonet charges near the village of Tamra, following an ambush on the Acre-Safed road.

REBELS BOMBED.

When the rebels dispersed, the aircraft pursued bombing and machine-gunning the rebels, whose casualties are at least forty, while two have been captured.—Reuter.

FRENCH INDIA POLICE OFFICER ASSAULTED

PONDICHERRY, May 15.

Mr. Andre, an inspector of police attached to the French India Police Corps, was severely handled by a gang of unknown persons while he was proceeding on private business from Pondicherry. Mr. Andre sustained stab wounds, it is stated, all over his body.

It is stated that the Inspector of Police, who is on a two months' furlough wanted to go and stay with some of his relatives in Arianguppam. While he was on his way, it is reported that some persons threatened to assault him, but he was let off. While he was nearing Arianguppam, he was suddenly overpowered by a gang of men and very severely handled and stabbed all over his body. The Inspector fell down unconscious, and some valuables and a wrist watch were removed from his person.

On receipt of information, the police removed him to the Government Colonial Hospital, for treatment, where his condition is reported to be serious. Vigorous police investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

EARHART'S RECORD BROKEN

French Woman's Non-Stop Flight To Persia

BASRAH: May 15.

Elisabeth Lion, the French airwoman, landed at Abadan, Persia, from Marseilles. She has broken the women's non-stop flight record of 3,939 kilometres established by Miss Amelia Earhart.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL TO SAIL ON JUNE 2

European Programme May Include Visit To Spain

BOMBAY, May 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will sail for Europe from Bombay on June 2 by the Italian steamer "Biancamano".

A heavily crowded programme awaits Panditji in Europe. He will proceed straight to England to see his daughter and friends.

Panditji is likely to visit Spain also.—United Press.

TENNIS PLAYER SENT TO JAIL

BERLIN, May 14.

The famous tennis player Baron von Cramm after a trial in camera charged under the law dealing with sexual offences was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, minus the two months already spent in gaol.—Reuter's Special.

CLAIM OF "WINGS OF SECURITY"

TOKIO: May 15.

The monoplane "Wings of Security" claims the world's distance record for closed circuit, having covered 11,658 kilometres in 62 hours and 26 minutes.—Reuter.

Nationalist Haul Of Prisoners

BURGOS, May 15.

The Nationalists captured 80,644 prisoners upto April 27, according to a spokeman of General Franco's headquarters, not including many deserters.

Seven thousand prisoners are employed in the Technical Services. 31,000 in Labour Battalions and 42,685 in concentration camps, while 10,000 are being tried for alleged crimes.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

30. MATRIMONIAL

A Suitable Punjabi Brahmin is invited to correspond for the hand of a Punjabi Saraswat Brahmin virgin girl, B.A., B.T., 22 years. Only daughter in several families. Apply Box No. 10241, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Matriculates to Become High Court Advocates within six months; home study. Advocates' Law College, Lucknow. (10229)

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two clerks on Rs. 25 and 30 respectively. Rikoraj & Co., opp. Mandvi Post Bombay 3. (10244)

Wanted Candidates to Qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10231)

Applications are Invited for the following posts:—1. Technical Assistant in Agriculture, on Rs. 140. (2) Chemical Assistant on Rs. 100 p.m. (3) Cereal breeder on Rs. 80 p.m. and (4) Soil Analyst on Rs. 40 per month. General Qualifications:—Applicants for posts 1 to 3 must have done several years' research work and published it in reputable journals. Special qualifications:— Technical Assistant must be a B.Sc. in Agriculture. (2) Chemical Assistant a B.Sc. in Chemistry and fully familiar with modern methods of soil, food and poison analyses. (3) Cereal Breeder a B.Sc. in Botany with special training in cereal breeding and (4) Soil Analyst an F.Sc., or B.Sc. in Chemistry and fully familiar with modern methods of soil analyses. The selected candidates will be on probation for two years. Applications together with reprints of published work and copies of certificates, should be sent not later than 4th June to Box 8520, "Bombay Chronicle."

52. TO BE LET.

"Lakshmi Building", palatial structure, Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Show Room, Basement for Godown any required area, large and small offices. Rents very low. No commission charged. Apply Patell, 21, Cuffe Parade. Telephone 23172. (10249)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE AGENT, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of piston heads, piston rods and cross head assemblies and connecting rod assemblies complete and forgings for straight axle rough turned all over. Tender form with drawings can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 19 per set and additional copies of tender form only at Rs. 3 per copy, which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date is 7-6-1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (8489)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let. Flats in "Bombay View", Krittedge Road, Colaba. Apply, Premjee Nagardas, 84, Bazaargate Fort. (10252)

Spacious Flat in Temple View Building, on Gamdevi, Vachha Ghandhi Road. Apply Manilal Lalloobhai. Telephone No. 30352. (10253)

120. MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES

Motorists and busowners save money. Get your tyres retreaded. Latest full circle process guarantee full value. Hindustan Tyres, Limited, Opposite Agripada Police Station, Bombay—II, Telephone 42821. (10248)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10245 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10194)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The Kalkadevi Shorthand, Typewriting Institution is open in May Vacation. Apply for enrolment, above Swiss India Watch Co., Princess Street. (10221)

Dutton's 3-Day Shorthand. Only 6 Rules and 29 Characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free First Lesson: The Dutton College, (London), Indian Headquarters, Egerton Road, Delhi 14. (10230)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

"Pileax" for Piles, Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlaishwaram, S.I. (10243)

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Special Vacation Classes in Bookkeeping and Accountancy for 1939 examinations. Enrol immediately to be well prepared. Apply for free prospectus at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Bombay. (10251)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale—A House with a Garden area about 20 Bighas on the Ganges bank in Hardwar. Price 1,50,000 available in plots also. Unique bargain. Apply Box No. 10224, "Bombay Chronicle."

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wanted Buyers of Excellent Indian Tea of any quality and quantity. Apply to Heavenford Estate, Koney, Travancore. (10242)

Public Notices

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Lists will be closed as soon as a total of approximately Rs. 15 crores is reached, and in any case not later than close of business on the 19th May 1938.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in India. Full particulars can be obtained at any of the above mentioned offices.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

I.—Applications *(in duplicate)* in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects men and/or women, (natives of the Province of Bombay preferred), possessing a *First Class* M.A. or a corresponding degree of an Indian University, preferably with previous teaching experience, for the post, which is for the present temporary, of LECTURER IN MARATHI in the Bombay Educational Service Class II, at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Distinguished scholars of Marathi language and literature, even though possessing a lower academic qualification may also apply. Pay:—Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400—E.B.—20—500 for men, and Rs. 170—8—250—E.B.—266—12—350 for women *plus* Compensatory Local Allowance, if eligible, with probation for 2 years on Rs. 170 per mensem subject to revision. Age: Ordinarily not less than 23 and more than 30 years. Last date for receipt of applications:—*4th June* 1938.

II.—Applications in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects, preferably natives of the Province of Bombay, for the post of INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, which is temporary for one year in the first instance, on a scale of pay of Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—15—400, and motor cycle allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem. Candidates must possess a first class degree in Engineering or Science, general knowledge of the principles of sanitation, and experience of workshop or factory conditions, and must be not more than 25 or 26 years of age. Last date for receipt of applications:—*15th June* 1938.

Full particulars regarding both the above appointments will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 12th and 19th May 1938, or can be obtained, together with copies of the prescribed form of application on payment (either in cash or by money-order only) of Rupee one for each copy of the form, on requisition with a *self-addressed* envelope with a 2-anna stamp to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay. *Any attempt, direct or indirect to influence the Secretary, or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.* (8518).

WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT Fire Brigades with sufficient experience of Fire appliances, etc.

Pay according to qualification.

The applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by 31st May 1938.

The Municipal Committee will not pay any travelling allowance to candidates who may be called for an interview.

S. ROZDON,
Municipal Engineer,
for Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee,
Amritsar. (8545)

Public Notices

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

We beg to announce change of our business premises from Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay to:

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE BUILDING
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

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(8540)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The following plots will be put to public auction in this office at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 27th May, 1938.

Estate or locality.	Plot No.	Approximate area in square yards.	user.
MUNICIPAL PLOTS TO BE LEASED.			
Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme	54	680	unrestricted
	1-A	587	"
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Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased with a site plan will be supplied on payment of Annas EIGHT in each case. Conditions of the lease and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

(Sd.) J. J. ENGINEER,
Dy: Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 14th May, 1938. (8524)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR, viz., Local Rate Advice No. 5 of 1938, has been issued. Particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Bombay, or Stations. (8546)

ADMISSIONS TO THE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY IN THE SESSION 1938-39.

The new session of this University for all classes (ARTS, SCIENCE & LAW, etc.), will commence from the 21st July, 1938.

The admissions to all classes will commence from July 17, 1938, and end on July 26, 1938.

The last date for receiving applications for admission to B. T. Class is April 18, 1938, and in case of candidates not appearing for University Examinations this year is June 15, 1938, in case of candidates appearing for a University Examination in 1938.

The Prospectus of the University for 1938-39 giving rules of admission and details of expenses will be available from the undersigned, free of cost about the end of April, 1938.

Prospectus and Syllabus for the B. T. Class only was printed separately and can be had for Annas Four from the Educational Book House, Civil Lines, Aligarh.

REGISTRAR,
Muslim University, Aligarh. (8224)

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY MANUFACTURES

Agents required each province. Manufactures consist of oils, soaps, scents, standard Ayurvedic medicines and beautiful and useful ceramics and glass goods. Conditions and forms of agreement available on payment of Re. 1. Apply to Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University. (8522)

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1938, at the Registered Office of the Company in HAMAM HOUSE, No. 34|38, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1938.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee as a Director.
(4) To elect a Director in place of one retiring.
(5) To elect Auditors for the current year.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th May to 4th June, 1938, both days inclusive.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER
THACKERSEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May, 1938. (8547)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Wanted a Highly Qualified Secretary, preferably with experience for a large industrial company. Salary upto Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 8525, "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for demolishing two old existing buildings at 55-57, Agiary Lane and 58-60, Dhunji Street near Zaveri Bazar; carting away old materials and debris and clearing the ground in order to bring it to road level. For further Particulars, Apply to:—

Messrs. KORA & BHATT,
Architects, Etc.,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (10250)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of the proposed building on Plot No. 63, Back Bay Reclamation for Rai Bahadur Raja Sir Bisesardas Daga, K.C.I.E., Kt., are invited and will be received up to 4 o'clock of 25-5-1938 by the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Further particulars regarding plans, specifications, security, deposit and conditions of contract can be obtained from the undersigned who will supply copies of form of tender on payment of Rs. 10|- per copy. The owner does not bind himself to accept any or lowest tender.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
B.A., L.C.E.,
Architects. (8523)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 Cases each 36 boxes each of 1lb. "Weetabix" biscuits, under instructions from the Office concerned. On WEDNESDAY the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 15, Elphinston Circle, Opp. Town Hall, Fort, On View, D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

"HOUSE FULL"

Boards on Saturday and Sunday disappointed latecomers, who went to see.

SAGAR'S

Musical Thriller

Dynamite

"KISKE SAJAN?"

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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CINEMA

Do Not Fail To See

DEVIKA RANI

IN

NIRMALA

BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT DRAMATIC FILM

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

ROXY TALKIES

INDIANISATION INDEED!

Indian Chamber's Protest Against Appointment Of Thomas

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed a telegram to the Government of India regretting Government's announcement regarding the appointment of Mr. J. H. Thomas as the Superintendent of Insurance under the new Insurance Act.

Strongly protesting against selection of a non-Indian for the post, the Chamber observe:—

"The importance of appointing an Indian to this post was repeatedly emphasised during discussion on the Insurance Bill in the Central Legislature and has been urged by the Indian insurance interests. Such appointment in disregard to Indian public and commercial opinion is particularly objectionable when there is no dearth of capable Indians for the post."

"The Committee constrained to observe," the Chamber conclude, "that this appointment is one more illustration of the recent tendency of the Central Government to appoint non-Indian to responsible position, contrary the policy of Indianisation accepted by them."—United Press.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS REBUKED

New Congress Flag Installed In Bareilly Park

BAREILLY, May 15.

Excitement was caused here yesterday as a result of the alleged burning by Muslims of the Congress Flag flying in the park.

Telegrams have been sent to the Premier, the U. P. P. C. C. Office and the Congress President, informing them of the incident.

According to a press statement by Mr. Brij Mohan Lal Shastri, ex-President of the Congress Committee and Chairman of the Rural Development Association, Syed Yusuf Ali, ex-M. L. A. and Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan Executive Officer of the Municipality, publicly expressed their disapproval of the mischief and rebuked the mischiefmakers. They also immediately put a new flag in its place.—A. P.

PROCESSIONISTS STONED

Armed Police Patrol Bareilly Streets

BAREILLY, May 15.

Two Muslims and a young boy were injured as a result of stone throwing on a procession in connection with the Prophet's birthday here yesterday.

The processionists were pelted with stones when they were passing through Madarigate, which caused excitement among them. Prompt and tactful handling by the police accompanying the procession, nipped the trouble in the bud. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, who rushed to the scene of occurrence immediately, was successful in persuading the Muslims to carry on their procession and pursue their programme of mass meeting peacefully.

Armed police is patrolling the streets.—A. P.

TO STUDY NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

Desai's Karnatak Tour Programme

KUMTA, May 14.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai is making a tour of the Karnatak District from May 15 to May 21.

It is understood that the main object of his tour is to enquire into the people's grievances and to look into the "no-tax campaign" in Ankola and Siddapur talukas. He reached Mundgod on May 15 from Hubli, and visits Lokkolli, Malgi and Sirsi on May 16.

After visiting a number of villages, he reaches Supa on May 21, where he will hold a conference on forest questions.

From Supa, Mr. Desai proceeds to Dharwar District for a two days tour.—A.P.

Exemption From Payment Of Port Duties

KARACHI, May 13.

The Government of India, it is learnt, have issued instructions that sea 'planes and flying boats not belonging to the Government will be exempted from the payment of port dues at the ports of Karachi and Calcutta.

The Imperial Air-Ways' machines, moreover, will also be exempted from the duties at the port of Chittagong.—United Press.

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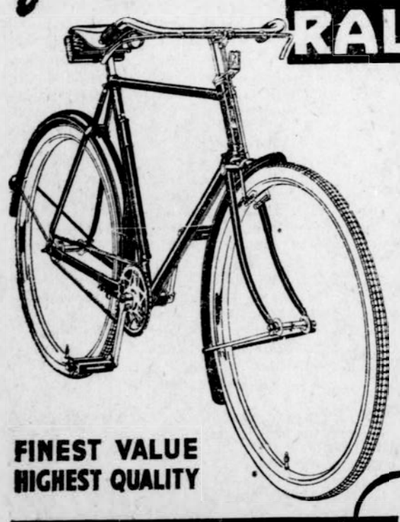

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,560 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Tranmission II.

A.M.

11-30 Indian recorded music.

P.M.

12-55 Market rates, Announcements. 1-5 European recorded music. 2 Close down. 5-30 Bombay Orchestra, South Indian melody. 5-35 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 6 Pandit Rao Nagarkar.

p. m.

6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Housing Problem in Bombay talk in Marathi by M. Talpade 7-45 Marathi Garba Programme By pupils of Swami Samarth Vidyalaya 8-5 Jaltarang Solo Khambavati 8-10 Pandit Rao Nagarkar 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Miss B. Batliwala (India revisited) 9-25 Pt. R Nagarkar Marathi songs 9-30 News 9-45 Bombay radio Parliament; for H. Godiwalla against V. K. R. V. Rao 10-0 Doris Steller: Crooner 10-15 Mario Pagliarin Jianoforte Recital 10-30 Symphony Night.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.

7 Morning melodies. 8 Haidar Husain. 8-10 Light Songs. 8-50 News in Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

NOON.

12 Choice Duets.

P.M.

1 A Dance Potpouri.

TRANSMISSION III.

P.M.

6 Kaifiyat-i-Sham. 6-10 Variety programme. 7-10 Evening Melodies on Sarod. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 World Goes Round and Round, a talk in Hindustani. 8-30 Bairam Khan ki Mahal Sarai, play in Hindustani. 8-50 Shahazadi Jan. 9-15 News and Weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Iqbal Putli. 9-52 Nawab Din Qawwal. 10 White Ants, talk by C. A. Manson. 10-15 Darbari and Malkaus. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.

31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

P.M.

6 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 In Town To-night; Relayed from the B B C. 6 Two Ghazals. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Light Orchestral concert. 10 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Light Orchestral Concert (Contd.). 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

p. m.

12-36 Music in Charlie Kunz Manner 12-51 Roumanian Music 1-6 Ralph Sylvester: Tenor 1-21 Military Band Programme 1-36 Come with me to Zoo N. Banerjee 2-6 Gramophone Records 5-6 For Countryside 5-36 Purna Chandra Chakravarty 5-51 Mrinal Kanti Ghose 6-6 Bina Chowdhury 6-16 Binoy Goswami 6-36 Betar Orchestra 6-46 Bina Chowdhury 7-1 Mrinal Kanti Ghose 7-16 Kamalabala 7-41 Betar Orchestra 7-51 Innocent Abroad A Trip to Badrikasram talk in Bengali by P. K. Sanyal 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Kamalabala 8-41 Binoy Goswami 9-1 Commercial News, Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 Organ Recital 9-36 Books You Would Like talk by Beryl Hardinge 9-51 Jack Forbes and His Singers.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres. 1.500 kc/s.

p. m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani musical interlude 5-40 Zubaida Begam 6-5 Khyber R. Orchestra 6-10 Roshan Lal 6-30 hour with villagers 7-30 Zohra Jabeen 7-45 Hindustani Mushaira 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Radha Krishna 10-0 Roshan Lal 10-15 Zubaida Begam 10-35 Khyber Orchestra 10-40 Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s

p. m.

6-0 Rashnida Begam Amritsarwali 6-15 Haidar Bakhsh 6-20 Classical Music 6-40 Rashida Begam 7-0 Matters of Moment: dialogue in Punjabi Market rates at 7-15 p. m. 7-30 Hindustani Mushaira 8-15 Parodies An Example of Research Scholarship talk in Hindustani by S. G. M. Tabassum 8-30 Rashida Begam 8-50 Sardar Husain 8-55 Inayat Hussain 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Should Music Repel? talk by C. L. Fabri 10-0 Classical Music 10-25 Siraj Ahmad 10-30 Rashida Begam.

Lucknow

V U W 294 metres 1,022 kc/s

p. m.

6-30 Lucknow Radio Orchestra 6-40 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 7-5 Mahesh Narain Saxena 7-30 Master Shambhoo 7-45 Changez Khan's passion for revenge talk in Hindustani by Niaz Fatehpuri 8-0 Akhtaribai 8-15 Rahmat Ali 8-20 Sangeet Sabha 9-15 News Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Mahesh Narain Saxena 10-10 Master Shambhoo 10-35 Akhtaribai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.) GSG (to 8-30 p. m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) Mc/s (25.53 m).

p. m.

7-27 Announcements 7-30 In Town To-night 8-0 Recital of Sea Songs 8-20 Adventures of Jack and Jill 9-0 Sonata Recital 9-30 News 9-50 Serge Krish Septet 10-15 M.C.C. v. Australians commentary.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.) GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55 m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s 31-55 m.)

Jepsen Cup Hockey

POLICE RECOVER AFTER BAD START

Karden Hockets Eliminated By 2 Goals

The Karden Hockets gave many an anxious moment to the City Police before the latter beat them by 2 goals scored in the last 10 minutes in their fixture in the Jepsen Cup Hockey tournament on Sunday.

The Police defence was fairly sound and Baboo, their left back, stood head and shoulders above all others. His long clearances and timely interceptions kept the Karden forwards at a respectable distance from the danger-zone.

The winner's fowards were off colour on Sunday and there was not a single movement, which could be called effective.

The Karden Hockets were a hard-fighting team and successfully extended their opponents for the first 50 minutes of the game.

The Police concentrated on attack immediately after the bully-off. Adams, their outside-left, cleverly picked up a pass by Jameson and made a fine opening for Lazarus. The Police centre-forward missed a sitter. A little later Shanker, the winner's inside-left, failed to shoot, when he was all alone with the ball at the top of the ring.

HOCKETS RETALIATE

It was now for the Hockets to retaliate. This they did successfully though their forwards could not get past the Police backs. At the opposite end Shanker threw away another scoring chance, when off a pass by Abbas, Shanker shot above the bars.

Despite trying hard the City Police could not open their account and the half-time whistle saw the score-board reading love-all.

On resumption the Karden Hockets equally shared the exchanges with their formidable opponents and each team broke away in turn. Nazareth the leader of their attack, managed to run through the Police defence and pushed the ball between Scott's legs but unluckily for him, the ball travelled a little wide.

Roane, in delaying to take a shot, when favourably placed in the Hockets' "D", gave a chance to the opposing goalkeeper to rush out and clear.

Jameson, he Police pivot gave his side the lead, converting a penalty-corner, hardly about 10 minutes before the end, when a draw was insight. Encouraged by this the Police attack-line now combined a little as a result of which Adams, their left-wing, added the second goal.

THE RESULTS:—

CITY POLICE 2 Goals
KARDEN HOCKETS Nil

The teams were:—

CITY POLICE: Scott; Hamid I and Baboo; Hamid II, Jameson and Mahmood; Abbas, Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Adams.

KARDEN HOCKETS: *Noronha; D. Thapa and Mascarenhas; Vaidya, Corry and K. Thapa; L. Nazareth, V. D'Souza, J. Nazareth S. D'Souza and D'Costa.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Bhoot and Francis.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

5-40 p.m. Christ Church and Barnes vs. Telephones.

Killedar Cup Hockey

COSMOPOLITANS BEAT TELEPHONES IN REPLAY

The Cosmopolitans got the better of the Telephone girls by 2 goals to nil in their replayed match in the Killedar Cup Hockey tournament on Sunday.

The winners have to thank Miss Tristram, their left back, who spoiled many dangerous movements of the opposing forwards. In the forward-line Miss Fraser, their centre-forward, who scored the first goal and Miss D'Silva, the outside-right, attracted attention. Miss D'Silva, with her speed and stick-work, made one remember of Miss D'Souza, who plays at that position for the Bombay City.

Cosmopolitans were the first to attack and Miss Jones did some good work on the left flank. The winners kept playing in the opponents' area for the first quarter and Miss Fraser made no mistake when she got a chance.

Following this play became faster and more interesting with the Telephones doing their best for the equaliser.

The 'Hello' girls exerted pressure when the teams crossed over. Miss Tristram blocked the way for their forwards time and again and did not allow them to get into the shooting area.

Miss D'Silva carried the ball from the centre-line and sent in a fine pass. The ball rolled on to Miss Jones, who put her side one more up to win the match by 2 goals to nil.

THE RESULT:—

COSMOPOLITANS 2 Goals
TELEPHONES Nil

The teams were:—

COSMOPOLITANS: Miss Cabral Mrs. Eagle and Miss Tristram; Miss Tucker, Miss Guest and Miss Brown; Miss D'Silva, Miss M. Tucker, Miss Fraser, Miss Whitekar and Miss Jones.

TELEPHONES: Miss R. Meyers; Miss N. Todd and Miss Butterfield; Miss Daniels, Miss Loveday and Miss Thomson: Miss Murray Miss Williamson, Miss Wisenon, Miss Scott and Miss Penashy.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Expres	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 30 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15 (Mon)	15 50 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

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BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

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Latest hour of posting for mails at G P. O. 8-30 p.m on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6 30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-43 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)-KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday 7-15 a.m

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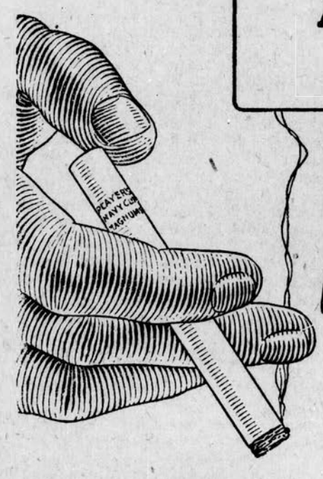

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Where Pacifism Goes Wrong

Gandhiji On Implications Of Genuine Non-violence

'IT'S NOT WEAPON OF THE WEAK'

"M. D." writes in this week's "Harijan":—

Rarely nowadays does Gandhiji accept addresses, and he has hardly ever accepted an address of welcome from a Government or semi-Government college. But even in his broken health he had not the heart to refuse an address from the Islamia College students and from the Edwardes College Peshawar. One or two voluntary statements in the former address made Gandhiji's task of replying to it easy. Thus it was said therein: "You have inspired the greatest man amongst us—Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. It was with your inspiration and guidance that he has succeeded in welding the warring elements in our province into a disciplined body of men." Further: "You have lifted this great struggle of freedom to the highest moral plane. Your theory of non-violence has revolutionised the technique of struggle of the downtrodden and the oppressed nations of the world, and has opened out wonderful possibilities for such nations to realise their best selves." The address also referred to the problem of Hindu Muslim unity and wished Gandhiji success in his mission of peace.

POWER OF NON-VIOLENCE

"It is well" said Gandhiji, in the course of his remarks, "that you referred to the problem of Hindu Muslim unity, and I would ask you to consider what you can do in furtherance of that great cause. There is no doubt that the work belongs essentially to you of the younger generation. We are now getting old and will soon be gathered to our fathers. You have therefore to shoulder the burden. How you can help in achieving the great object you have yourselves shown in your address by your appreciative reference to non-violence and to Khansaheb's work. I do not know if your reference was deliberate and if you knew the full implication of what you were saying. I do hope you knew what you were saying and that you fully weighed your words. If you have then I should like to take you a step further. An Urdu newspaper has said that my mission in the Frontier Province is the emasculation of the Pathans. Whereas Khansaheb has invited me here in order that the Pathans might hear the message of non-violence from my own lips and in order that I might see the Khudai Khidmatgars at close quarters and find out to what extent non-violence has permeated them. That means that the Khansaheb at any rate has no such fear as has been expressed by that Urdu paper. For he knows that true non-violence is mightier than the mightiest violence. If, therefore, you really know the essential nature of non-violence, and appreciate Khansaheb's work, you will have to pledge yourselves to non-violence and that in spite of the fact that violence is so much in the air and we are talking day in and day out of military manoeuvres and aerial action, armaments and naval strength. You have to realise that the power of unarmed non-violence is any day far superior to that of armed force. With me acceptance of non-violence was instinctive, it was part of my training and home influence in childhood. Its superior strength, I came to realise in South Africa where I had to pit it against organised violence and racial prejudice. I returned from South Africa with a clear conviction of the superiority of the method of non-violence to that of violence.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

"Islam," it is said, believes in the brotherhood of man. But you will permit me to point out that it is not the brotherhood of Mussalmans only but it is universal brotherhood, and that brings me to the second essential of the training for non-violence. The Allah of Islam is the same as the God of Christians and the Ishwara of Hindus. Even as there are numerous names of God in Hinduism, there are as many names of God in Islam. The names do not indicate individuality but attributes, and little man has tried in his humble way to describe mighty God by giving Him attributes, though He is above all attributes, Indescribable, Inconceivable, Immeasurable. Living faith in this God means acceptance of the brotherhood of mankind. It also means equal respect for all religions. If Islam is dear to you, Hinduism is dear to me and Christianity is dear to the Christians. It would be the height of intolerance—and intolerance is a species of violence—to believe that your religion is superior to other religions and that you would be justified in wanting others to change over to your faith.

WEAPON OF THE WEAK?

Gandhiji automatically returned to the same theme in his reply to the address at the Edwardes College. In an otherwise well written address someone who drafted it had unwarily lent himself to the use of the following sentence: "Born in a land where Ahimsa was preached thousands of years ago it was left to you, Sir to enunciate in your own remarkable way the doctrine of Non-violent Passive Resistance as the most irresistible weapon in the hands of the weak and the oppressed.' That drew from him the following brief but pointed reply:

"Your address is one paean of praise of me. Well I have never found it easy to appropriate such praise, but let me tell you that there was no time in my life when I was less able to appropriate such praise than I am today. For a curious sense of despondency has possessed me and I cannot yet get over it. Well I came here not to make a search, and I was told that I need not give more than five minutes. But a sentence in your address compels me to devote a few minutes more than I had anticipated. The sentence about non-violent passive resistance at once took my memory back to Germiston in South Africa in 1907. A meeting of European friends was convened to hear me speak on passive resistance, as the movement was then known. The chairman of the meeting there expressed practically the same statement as you have made in the address viz. that passive resistance was a weapon of the weak. The reference jarred on me and I immediately corrected the speaker. It is curious, if not also surprising, that you should have made the same mistake after all these years of Satyagraha in India. We may be weak and oppressed, but non-violence is not a weapon of the weak. It is a weapon of the strongest and the bravest. Violence may well be the weapon of the weak and the oppressed. Being strangers to non-violence nothing else is open to them. It is, however, true that passive resistance has been regarded as a weapon of the weak. That was why the name 'Satyagraha' was coined in South Africa to distinguish the movement there from passive resistance.

PRINCIPLE OF LOVE

"Passive resistance is a negative thing, and has nothing to the active principle of Love. Satyagraha proceeds on the active principle of Love which says, 'Love those that despitefully use you. It is easy for you to love your friends. But I say unto you love your enemies.' If Satyagraha was a weapon of the weak, I should be deceiving Khansaheb, for no Pathan has yet confessed his weakness. It was Khansaheb who told me that he never felt so strong and brave as when he, out of a free will, renounced the lathi and the rifle. If it was not the supreme weapon of the brave I should certainly have hesitated to place it before a brave community like the Pathans. It is with that weapon that Khansaheb can bid fair to befriend and convert the brave Afridis and the other tribesmen.

CAN PACIFISM GO TOO FAR?

Nowadays Gandhiji hardly enters into discussions on academic questions, if only for the reason that he has very little time for this. But in Peshawar where he saw so many new faces and where though he had not the health he had some time back, he answered questions of a more or less academic character. Take the following from a professor. "How is it," he asked: "that many of the English pacifists are talking of defence and elaborate plans of defence?" And, "May it not be possible to carry pacifism too far? Supposing Abyssinia had simply non-resisted and said to Italy, 'Do your worst,' would the Italians have been ashamed and desisted from their design? Lansbury said they would."

"I shall take up the Abyssinian question first," said Gandhiji. "I can answer it only in terms of active resistant non-violence. Now non-violence is the activest force on earth, and it is my conviction that it never fails. But if the Abyssinians had adopted the attitude of non-violence of the strong, i.e. the non-violence which breaks to pieces but never bends, Mussolini would have had no interest in Abyssinia. Thus if they had simply said: 'You are welcome to reduce us to dust or ashes but you will not find one Abyssinian ready to co-operate with you, what could Mussolini have done? He did not want a desert. Mussolini wanted submission and not defiance, and if he had met with the quiet, dignified and non-violent defiance that I have described, he would certainly have been obliged to retire. Of course it is open to anyone to say that human nature has not been known to rise to such height. But if we have made unexpected progress in physical sciences, why may we do less in the science of the soul?

"Now about the English pacifists. I know there are some great and sincere men amongst them, but they are thinking in terms of pacifism as distinguished from unadulterated non-violence. I am essentially a non-violent man, and I believe in war bereft of every trace of violence. An essentially non-violent man does not calculate the consequences. The English pacifists you are talking of calculate, and when they speak of pacifism they do so with the mental reservation that when pacifism fails, arms might be used. With them not non-violence but arms are the ultimate sanction, as was the case with Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. No, someone has to arise in England with the living faith to say that England, whatever happens, shall not use, arms. They are a nation fully armed, and if they having the power deliberately refuse to use arms, theirs will be the first example of Christianity in active practice on a mass scale. That will be a real miracle."

UNITY IN ACTION

"M. D. writes in this week's 'Harijan":—

When Gandhiji spoke in Delang about the Hindu-Muslim riots and the non-violent way of quelling them, he said that the readiness to immolate oneself in the cause could not come all of a sudden, but was the culmination of active steps towards Hindu-Muslim unity taken for an unbroken period. In fact he suggested that an active worker in the cause ought to seek occasions for service in this direction.

A friend who attended the Sangh meeting describes how she celebrated the 28th of April as a Hindu-Muslim Unity Day—being the day on which Gandhiji met Mr. Jinnah. "We were all deeply moved," she writes "to read Bapu's statement on the interview with Mr. Jinnah, and felt that the least that we could do was to have a joint Hindu and Muslim prayer. The Mussalman friends agreed, and we all went to the local 'masjid' to offer our prayers. The Maulvi briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and prayed to God to bless the interview with success. This was followed by two Hindu speakers who associated themselves with the Maulvisaheb. Then a Muslim leader, who had just left his convalescent bed after an operation, stood up and said: 'We are members of the same family (Hindus being our elder brothers) and we are determined to live in amity and peace.' The proceedings were concluded with an Urdu hymn 'Ajab tera kanun dekha Khudaya, jahan dil diya fir vahin tujko paya,' and recitation from the Koran. Let me also add that the convalescent Muslim friend has liked immensely Bapu's suggestion for a volunteer corps to quell Hindu-Muslim riots, and has asked me to enlist him as a volunteer."

On the same day, 28th April, came a telegram from worker in far-off Travancore to say that he and his friends had observed the day as a day of fasting and prayer for Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Numerous letters of good wishes were also received on the 28th but more than the good wishes were those little acts of love and friendship which were accompanied with the prayer for Hindu-Muslim unity. What is needed is a corporate will for unity and peace, and the determination to carry it out into concrete acts of friendship. This will be enough to neutralize disruptive attempts, and will be a sure foundation for the greater sacrifice that will ultimately be needed to conclude a lasting peace.

IDRIS
makes a glorious thirst quencher

A spot of Idris lemon squash in a tumbler of water or soda makes the finest thirst quencher! Cool and refreshing with the tonic tang of fresh juicy lemons, no drink is more healthful or satisfying to a real thirst!

drink IDRIS LEMON—
ORANGE & GRAPE FRUIT SQUASHES;
LEMON—ORANGE & GRAPE FRUIT BARLEY; LIME JUICE CORDIAL
FOR HEALTH & FITNESS

Price Of Freedom Must Be Paid

(Continued from Page 12).

ner of the Congress, so that they could march forward.

SWARAJ, BIRTH-RIGHT OF ALL

Dr. Khan Saheb, Prime Minister, North-Western Frontier Province, asked the people, if they had considered why they remained in political subjection, while to be free was the birth-right of one.

Only that nation could attain freedom, where there were unity, tolerance and mutual understanding.

He wanted them to realise that communal riots benefited nobody among the people, except those who engineered these riots for selfish purposes. Only the poor people who went about in the streets were killed. In India large numbers of people were poor and unless there was unity among the poorer sections of the people they could not attain their goal.

Continuing, Dr. Khan Saheb said that their sacrifice in the case of national freedom should be spontaneous and voluntary. No conditions should be attached to such a sacrifice. The only condition they should keep in view was the liberation of their country. They must all make up their minds that the next generation shall not remain slaves. But, instead he found to his great sorrow, Hindus and Muslims were engaged in Communal riots. They should not think of cutting each other's throats. They should think as to how they could increase the wealth of the nation, how they could earn more money, remove their poverty and give better food to their wives and their children. He wanted them to remember that India was their motherland and to bring her freedom, there was only one way, namely, united effort.

UNITY, THE CRYING NEED

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the gathering next, said that the need of the hour was unity and they should have realised that if they were all united, they could make rapid progress towards the goal of freedom.

The door of the Indian National Congress was always open to those who wanted complete Independence. Every one who agreed with this objective was welcome within the fold of the Congress. Of course, they could not bring in people by pressure. They did not wish to adopt those methods. But against all those who did not wish to have complete Independence, the door of the Congress was banged. Again the Congress had always adopted an attitude of politeness and civility towards everyone. It could make no compromise on these fundamental facts of its objective and the method of achieving it.

Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, Orissa, and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier, Madras thanked the people for having accorded them a cordial reception.

"A MATTER OF SHAME"

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister, Bihar, in his stirring speech, asked the Muslims if they proposed to lag behind, while the rest of the nation carried on a heroic struggle for freedom. The Muslims had lived in this country for over a thousand years now. And still if it was said that they did not seem to know if India was their Motherland and whether they should fight for her freedom or not. It would be a matter for shame while it was the duty of every Muslim to fight for freedom, they in India were haggling for some concession or other, before they would fight for freedom. Such attitude was not consistent with Islamic teaching or Islamic history.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru might be willing to give the Muslims whatever they wanted. But that was not a thing which the Muslims would like to have as a matter of gift. Their due place in the life of the nation could not be a matter of paper pacts. They must get their place, by duly fulfilling their own part of the duty and by offering their share of sacrifice in the cause of the country.

"GOD-WRITTEN LAW"

It was a God-written law that a country would attain her freedom, only if she were prepared to pay the price for it. They could not escape from the fact. They had seen the heroic struggle put up by the Palestine Arabs. Though small in numbers and poor in wealth, the Arabs were imbued with the spirit of freedom and they were putting up a brave resistance. It was laid down in the Quran, that unless one helped oneself first, God would not help him. He asked the Muslims in India to realise this.

THE TURKS WERE INDEPENDENT

The Arabs were fighting for their freedom. Egypt had gained her independence. The people of Iran had progressed considerably. But in India—he did not know what misfortune had struck the Muslims,—they stood aloof from the national struggle.

He was ashamed to hear from time to time, the baseless charge that the Congress was a Hindu organisation. He wanted to tell them that Congress was India's National Organisation. The Congress did not mean this leader or that. The Congress represented the people who were spread in this country from one end to the other, without any distinction.

The Congress represented the spirits of the people who fought for India's freedom. Congress was that which inspired thousands of hearts of youngmen among Hindus, Muslims and others to sacrifice for the nation. Did this mean that only Hindus should sacrifice, that they alone should carry on the struggle, while the Muslims sat quiet doing nothing?

He wanted the Muslims to consider coolly whether their best interests would be served by their isolationist attitude they were welcome to do service to the Muslim community, to bring relief to the poor and the suffering among the Muslims, but they should not vilify others, who were not in the Muslim League.

THE MAJOR PROBLEMS

It might be that by negotiations and communal pacts, the Muslims would get a few more seats in the legislatures, they might get some more seats in the District Boards. But were these things going to help the man in the street, the peasant in the field. His major problems of slavery and poverty would remain unsolved.

He appealed to them to think for themselves whether the Muslims or the Hindus as a whole benefited from the communal riots. He appealed them to put an end to these riots and march forward as brothers.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Prime Minister Central Provinces, explained how the Indian National Congress had fulfilled a need, which no other organistion in the country could have done. For instance, he could not join the Muslim League, because he was not a Muslim (laughter). He could not join the Hindu Mahasabha which was a communal organisation and which did not work for complete Independence. He, therefore, as an Indian and as one who wanted Complete Independence, had joined the Indian National Congress. No single party, either of the Hindus or the Muslims or of any other community would be able to bring freedom to this country. There could be no Hindu Raj nor a Muslim Raj exclusively in this country. It must be the rule of all people (cheers). The problems before the people of this country were the same, and affected both Hindus and Muslims alike. The only way open to them was to unite and march forward.

Mr. Hatim Darbar, thanked the guests for having responded to the invitation of the young Muslim Brotherhood.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 2, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 15, 1357
Parsi: Ahar 13, 1307
Hightide: 0-35, 13-31
Lowtide: 6-39, 19-29
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

CLOSE THE WORLI GUTTER.

The tenants of the Worli chawls have sent a petition to the Municipal Corporation, with nearly a thousand signatures, requesting the Corporation to close the Worli Gutter, at their earliest convenience.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Congress Committee's Office.

RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT BOSE.

Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Manager of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. and Director-in-charge of the United Press of India, Bombay, will entertain Babu Subhas Chandra Bose to tea at the Willingdon Sports Club to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m.

PUBLIC KIRTAN.

A public lecture with Kirtan will be delivered by His Holiness Shri Gadge Maharaj, the great saint of Maharashtra to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. at Congress Chhavani, Mulund G. I. P. Ry. Subject Ahinsa—Non-killing and Prohibition. All are cordially invited to attend.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALA'S LECTURE.

At the Hall of the Parsi vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth house 3rd floor Cawasji Patel Street to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a talk on The Origin of "Gav Chithra". All Parsees are cordially invited to attend

LINGUBAI EDUCATION FUND.

"Notice is hereby given that poor students (male and female) belonging to the different castes of the Telugu Hindu Community including Raojin Vanjari Community and Naidus domiciled being residents of the Bombay Presidency who intend to apply for the scholarships from the Lingubai Education Fund should apply on the printed forms to be supplied on application to the Trustees of the Fund at Kale Mansion, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7, on or before the 15th June 1938. No application will be considered unless an applicant declares himself in writing in his application that he belongs to the Telugu Hindu Community."

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hollywood Revue" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Devil on Horseback" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Who's Your Lady Friend" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Saki" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mukti" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Varsity Snow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"The Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Masterman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"You're only Young Once" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

RECEPTION TO MENAKA.

A public Reception by the Citizens of Bombay, presided over by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, will be given to Menake (Mrs. Sokhey) and the members of her Ballet and Musicians on their return from Europe after a triumphal two years tour, during which they secured the First place for India at the International Dance Competition of the XIth Olympiad held at Berlin. The Reception will be held at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

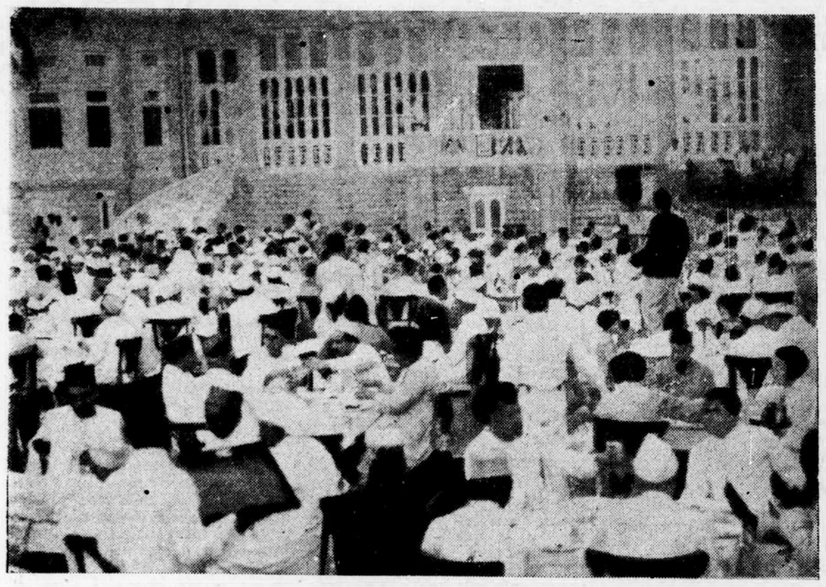
The Municipal Secretary writes:

There will be No further Meetings of the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation during this month, unless otherwise notified.

The next Meeting of the Improvements Committee to be held in June 1938 has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday, the 14th June 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

THE KANARA BROTHERHOOD.

"The Kanara Brotherhood invites applications from deserving poor Kanara students studying in the secondary schools in the City of Bombay and its suburbs for few scholarships which they have decided to award. Backward Class students will be given preference. Applications should reach the Secretary, 302/B Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay, before the 31st of May 1938, on the perscribed form."



A view of the garden party given by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay at Malabar Hill on Saturday to the President, Premier and leaders of the Congress.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressing the garden party.

Bombay Mysoreans hoist Mysore flag at Matunga to 'celebrate' the wedding of Mysore Yuvraja on Sunday. R. B. Ramaswami hoisting the flag.

FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF PARSIS

Sir Gilbert Stresses Need Of Nursing Divisions

Sir Gilbert Wiles, Assistant Commissioner, No. 3 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, in the course of his address at the exhibition held at the Lady Willingdon Hall, Dhobitalao, Bombay, said:—

It is no part of my duty to detain you here by talking when my wife is about to open the Exhibition. I am going to say only a few words on her behalf and on my own, before we go down-stairs. We both thank Dr. Edal Behram and the Nursing Division for doing us the honour of asking my wife to open the Exhibition.

NEED OF TRAINING

As Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade I congratulate the Division on attaining their jubilee. The history which Dr. Behram has just given us illustrates most forcibly what justification there is for many Nursing Divisions in this great city. The St. John Ambulance Association is turning out many hundreds of young men and women trained in First-Aid every year—that is very excellent—but unless that training is kept up it will disappear like other knowledge laboriously acquired. The organisation of the Brigade not only enables the members to practise what they have learnt, but to place their services at the disposal of their fellowmen and women in a way which would otherwise be impossible, both in the placid times of peace, and in the turbid conditions of riot and civil commotion that have too often fallen upon us in Bombay.

PARSIS' EXAMPLE

The women of the Parsi community have set an example to all their sisters in Bombay. Long may they continue to do so. But I must not make you complacent. There are something left undone which you ought to have done, and still can do. Dr. Behram has referred to the dearth of nurses in India. That is a true bill. Some of you responded to my appeal to undergo some training in hospitals. It has been found necessary to abandon the V.A.D. system in India for lack of volunteers. But you can do a great deal to fit yourselves and to keep yourselves fit to help the trained nurses who will be heavily overworked in a time of emergency. I would like those words to reach not only yourselves but the women of other communities whom we have begun to enrol and should like to enrol under the peaceful banner of St. John.

I can imagine no more suitable manner of celebrating your jubilee than by this Exhibition—a studied effort to bring into the homes of the conditions necessary for the healthy rearing of children and the general maintenance of health. I wish the Exhibition great success.

Health, Maternity And Infant Welfare Exhibition

To-day (Monday) is the third day of the Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, organised by the Parsi Nursing and Parsi Ambulance Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. It is exclusively reserved for ladies.

Mrs. Khandalavala, wife of Mr. D. N. Khandalavala, Chief Presidency Magistrate will preside. Dr. Dhunjibhoy H. Mehta, C.I.E., late Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. M. E. Pavri and Mrs. Amy J. Kavarana will deliver lectures suitable to the occasion.

Cinema films on diseases of women will be screened in the N. M. Wadia Hall of the Lady Willingdon Building, when children under 14 years of age will not be admitted. A selected programme and demonstrations on First-Aid and Home Nursing and Stove Danger will be given in realistic way. The Exhibition will be open from 5 to 9 P. M. and admission is free.

Homoeopaths Meet Subhas

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Western India Homoeopathic Association, Bombay, the President and the Secretary Dr. G. B. Patel and Dr. R. R. Thakar along with Dr. Das, interviewed Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress at Maherabad, the residence of his host Mr. Nathalal Parikh on Saturday.

Mr. Subhas gave a patient hearing.

MYSORE HEIR-APPARENT'S WEDDING

Celebrations By City Mysoreans

To celebrate the wedding of Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar, heir-apparent of Mysore, the Mysore Association, Matunga, arranged an interesting programme on Sunday. In the morning there was flag hoisting ceremony, which was followead by the distribution of sweets to children In the evening, there was a meeting to congratulate the heir-apparent, over which Sir M. Visweswarayya presided Prominent among those present were Sir P. R. and Lady Rao, Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Advani, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, and Messrs. P. V. Subramania Iyer and N. N. Ayyangar. Rao Sahib Ramaswamiah, chairman of the Association, in proposing Sir M. Visweswarayya to the chair referred to the rejoicings among Mysoreans at their future ruler's wedding.

Sir M. Visweswarayya, in a brief speech, paid tribute to admirable qualities of the heir-apparent, and the high expectations which the Mysoreans had formed of him.

After authorising the despatch of a congratulatory telegram to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the guests retired to the lawn and were treated to refreshments.

MYSORE ROYAL WEDDING

BANGALORE, May 15.

A Royal wedding was solemnised this morning at Mysore the contracting parties being Prince Jayachamaraja Woodiyar, son of the Yuvaraja of Mysore and Rajkumari Satya Prema Devi of Charkari State (United Provinces) in the presence of a distinguished gathering which include the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Prince of Berar, the British Resident Sir D'Arcy Reilly, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Dewan of Cochin and Mr. Satyamurty.—A P.

Mysore Congress Sends Felicitations

BANGALORE, May 14.

The President of the Mysore State Congress has sent the following telegram to the Huzur Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore:

"The Mysore Congress most respectfully conveys its heartfelt joy and loyal felicitations to Prince Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar on the occasion of his wedding and prays to God to bestow long life, health, happiness and prosperity on the Prince and his consort."

The Bangalore District Board has also sent loyal felicitations to the Prince on the occasion of his marriage.—United Press.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of Engineering Examination

The University of Bombay declared, on Saturday afternoon, the results of the First Examination in Engineering under the new and old rules, the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil) under the new and old rules, the S. E. (Mechanical and Electrical) Examination, the B.E. (Civil) Examination under the new and old rules, the B.E. (Mechanical) Examination and the B.E. (Electrical) Examination of the University of Bombay, held in March last.

The following are the results:—

Results of the F.E. Examination (New and Old Rules) March, 1938.

(1) F. E. (New Regulations).

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit):—Nos. 51, 128, 173, 42, 134, 157, 154, 136, 111, 124.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 28, 31, 34, 40, 44, 49, 50, 54, 55, 64, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 121, 127, 138, 140, 142, 143, 150, 158, 159, 170, 171, 174.

PASS:—Nos. 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 63, 84, 85, 89, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 177, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206.

No. 93 is allowed to keep terms for the S.E. Examination.

The Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship to No. 154.

The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship to No. 51.

(II) F. E. (Old Regulations).

PASS:—Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 10.

Results of the S.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) Examinations, March, 1938.

(I) S. E. (Civil) Examination (New Rules).

FIRST CLASS (in order of merits):—Nos. 32, 11.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 27, 28, 34, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

PASS:—Nos. 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 51, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66.

The Prize and Scholarship have been awarded as under:—

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship to No. 32.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 11.

(II) S. E. (Civil) Examination (Old Rules).

PASS:—No. 3.

(III) S. E. (Mechanical and Electrical) Examination.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit):—Nos. 53, 2, 4, 14, 57, 41, 51.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 6, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 43, 44, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58.

PASS:—Nos. 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 60, 63, 64, 65.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.E. (Mechanical or Electrical) Examination.

Nos. 3, 27, 49.

Results of the B. E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) Examinations, March, 1938.

(I) B. E. (Civil) Examination (New Rules).

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit):—Nos. 13, 48, 10.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73.

PASS:—Nos. 76, 78, 81, 82.

The result of candidate No. 49 is reserved.

The Medal and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize to No. 13.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize to No. 56.

The Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 48.

(II) B. E. (Civil) Examination, (Old Rules).

SECOND CLASS:No. 2.

(III) B. E. (Mechanical) Examination.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit):—Nos. 40, 27, 19, 18.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 45.

PASS:—Nos. 28, 30.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship has been awarded to No. 40.

(IV) B. E. (Electrical) Examination.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32.

PASS:—No. 23.

The Award of the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal will be declared later.

President Roosevelt has approved of the construction of a Government-owned high-power radio station for the purpose of transmitting "goodwill" programmes to South America in competition with the Fascist and Communist radio propaganda.

'FUTURE OF INDIA'

Subhas Babu's Lecture On Wednesday At C. J. Hall

Under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union, the "Future of India in World Politics", a public lecture will be delivered by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at six p.m. on (Wednesday) 18th instant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presides, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will also address the meeting. Admission is by tickets.

PATHE

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DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Gay Musical with New Tunes, New Dances and Gorgeous Girls!

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Gorgeous Girls! Sweet Songs!! Side-splitting Comedy!!!
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FOR A FEW PERFORMANCES ONLY!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 16, 1938

CONGRESS MINISTRIES

The public addresses of the Congress Premiers in Bombay reveal to some extent not only the trend of discussions at their private conference but also the numerous difficulties that beset their path in carrying out the Congress election programme. The C. P. Premier not inaptly likened the position of a Congress Premier to that of the widow of the youngest brother in a joint Hindu family, suggesting thereby that he had huge responsibilities but utterly inadequate powers. Nevertheless it is generally recognised that the Congress did the right thing in accepting ministerships and that Congress ministries have already achieved notable results in spite of their difficulties. In particular they have enhanced the prestige and strength of the Congress in the country. It should, however, be recognised at the same time that by their initial achievements they have raised great expectations the complete fulfilment of which demands a great deal more power and ampler financial resources than they possess under the present Constitution.

Control Of The Services

The question now is how in spite of the limitations of the Constitution the Congress Ministries can carry out their programmes to the utmost possible limit. Most Congress Premiers in their speeches on the Azad Maidan stressed the difficulty created by their inadequate control over the higher services. That difficulty is undeniable but is not wholly insuperable. If on the one hand the Ministers refuse to compromise their programmes merely because the civilians oppose them and if on the other the public stand four-square by the Ministers, the civilians will be compelled by sheer force of public opinion to obey the commands of the Ministers. Indian Civilians will naturally be the first to set the example in this respect, and soon enough the European Civilians will have to follow it. To cite one of the latest instances of this type, Mr. G. F. Harrison, District Superintendent of Police, West Godavari, who had recently removed the National Flag from the travellers' bungalow at Kamavarapukota, was promptly and firmly tackled by the Madras Premier, with the result that the Police Officer has confessed his "error of judgment" and has decided to visit the bungalow again to have the flag replaced. What is essential in such cases is that the Ministers should on no account dilute or adulterate their programmes in order to humour the Civilians.

Need For Sound Pact

Every Congress Minister realises that the greatest difficulty in his way is the absence of communal unity. This fact was strongly emphasized at the reception given on Saturday to the Congress President, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to the Congress Premiers by the Young Muslim Brotherhood. All the speakers at this function stressed the urgent need for communal unity, particularly the Congress President, who has been earnestly carrying on negotiations with Mr. Jinnah for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. Though they did not suggest any definite formula for the attainment of unity, they warned all concerned against wrong methods of seeking unity. Dr. Khan Saheb, the Frontier Province Premier, pointed out that no real unity was possible except through service and sacrifice at the altar of the country, without any conditions attached to them except the liberation of the country. Dr. Syed Mahmud was more emphatic on this point. It was a matter of shame, he said, that while it was the duty of every Muslim to fight for freedom, some of them "were haggling for some concession or other before they would fight for freedom." Several of the speakers, including Dr. Hamied, who presided over this function, pointed out that mere pacts were not enough to bring about complete unity. Sound pacts, however, can do much to promote the cause of unity and for this reason we earnestly hope the unity talks between Mr. Bose and Mr. Jinnah will lead to a sound pact, better than the Congress League Pact of 1915.

Nazis In Hungary

That the Nazis were trying to create trouble in Hungary was a very well-known fact. But the world, concentrating its anxious attention on Czecho-Slovakia, did not expect that Hungary would come into the picture so soon. A change of Government has taken place and it is said that this has happened because "Nazis stimulated by the 'Anschluss,' are becoming too strong and threatening the constitution." This is true enough. But we hardly believe that the new Government is likely to fight Nazis. Indeed the change is a definite gain for the Nazis. For, the Minister for propaganda is known to be a pro-Nazi. And the Ministership of propaganda is, from the Nazi point of view, a key position of infinite value. So far from being checked the Hungarian have, therefore, been given an opportunity to go much farther towards their goal.

Business And Politics

In his presidential address at the second annual session of the All-India Marwari Federation, held at Calcutta during the week-end, Lala Padampat Singhania did well to urge his community "to play a very important role in shaping the future of the country" and particularly "to take more active part in the Congress and the general administration of the country": We agree with the President that the Marwari community has financially helped the Congress but it can and should help it in other ways, too, to a greater extent than it has done, emulating the illustrious example of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. In serving the Congress businessmen serve not only the country but also the interests of Indian trade and commerce. "No country," said Lala Padampat, "can achieve real freedom without attaining commercial and industrial independence." That, however, is only a part of the truth. The other and more important part is that commercial-independence itself is not wholly possible without political independence. The two are mutually dependent and it behoves businessmen to serve politics as well as business.

CATECHU-MAKING AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Possibilities In Kanara

(By S. K. KALLAPUR).

I.

An industry which would have enabled numerous villagers of Kanara District to earn from 0-8-0 to 1-0-0 a day during the non-agricultural months of December, January, February and March till 1927 is dead. This industry is catechu-making.

Catechu is prepared from the decoction of the heartwood of the Khair (Acacia Catechu) trees. These trees are very common in India, Burma and the Malayan tract. They grow on dry, rocky hills. They are particularly common in the taluka of Honavar (Villages of Idgunji, Gunwanti and Manki) where the forests as far as the eye can see consist almost entirely of these trees. There are large numbers of them in the Talukas of Kumta and Ankola also.

It is not necessary to plant or rear these trees. Within a few years of their sprouting, they become bushes.

Ordinarily these trees grow to heights of over 25 feet. They live for about 50 years. Their heartwood begins to form after their 15th year. They attain full growth in their 25th year or thereabout. It is when the trees are between their 25th and 30th years, that catechu flows freely and profusely in their heartwood. After this age their catechu contents begin to decrease. And in dying or dead treed catechu is entirely absent.

The heartwood of the trees growing in these parts is fed. It is extremely hard and is very heavy. It takes a fine polish and lasts well. It can be used in the making of handles of tools and also in the making of agricultural implements. It burns well, and weight for weight, it gives, while burning, a more intensive heat than any other wood common in these parts

Process of Manufacture.

The catechu-maker, on removing the sapwood, reduces the heartwood of trees into small chips. The chips are then boiled with water in copper vessels to extract all the soluble matter present in the chips. The first charge does not extract all the matter. So, the chips are taken out and boiled with fresh water. This process is repeated until all the soluble matter is extracted from the chips.

The decoction has dark brown colour. It is gummy and has an astringent taste.

The decoction thus obtained is thereafter concentrated to the consistency of a thick syrup. It is then made into balls of the size of a cricket ball, by rolling over ashes. The balls are then dried in the shade for about 7 days. This is Catechu.

One can earn Rs. 3/- for making 100 balls of the size mentioned above. A batch of 4 workmen can prepare from 150 to 200 balls in a day.

Causes of Decline.

The causes of the decline and the total extinction of this industry are in my opinion the following:

(i) the methods employed were wasteful.

(ii) the labourers paid by the quantity of catechu made by them, were not interested in the cost of manufacture.

(iii) the manufacture was carried on in the jungles where the employer had to erect sheds to house the labourers and to employ a clerk and had to pay for his services. In other words, the over-head charges were high.

(iv) the price of catechu fell from Rs. 300/- a khandy to Rs. 110/-.

The total extinction of this industry, besides robbing numerous villages of their bread, has occasioned a loss of thousands of rupees annually to the State. Today, the Khair trees, which once gave to them, about Rs. 2/- each, a living to the villagers and contributed to the prosperity of the country in some measure however small, rot in the jungles, and no one thinks of casting a look at them.

Great Possibilities.

From what has been stated above, it will be seen that much capital is not required in the manufacture of catechu. No skill is required. No technical knowledge is necessary. As the industry is to be carried on only in the winter months from December to March, it does not interfere with the agricultural occupations. It was a semi-cottage industry then, and admits of being made into a cottage industry in the true sense of the word. If improved methods are introduced, even with the low prices prevailing at present, profits can be made. So the revival of the industry is an easy possibility, *provided* it is carried on from different considerations.

It is the aim of the following lines to discuss this possibility; So

(Continued on Page 8, col. 1)

UDAY SHANKAR LEAVES FOR INDIA

A Most Successful Tour

(By Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Wednesday, May 4.

This afternoon Uday Shankar left London for India. He takes a boat to-morrow from Venice to find himself amongst his countrymen in Bombay on the 17th May. He leaves Bombay immediately for Java, Bali and Sumatra.

Away from India since the January of 1936 Uday Shankar is naturally anxious to return to the land of his birth. But there is another reason which prompted the talented dancer to return to India. He is now in earnest about the establishment of a centre in India, where he may have opportunities to coach youth of India in that Divine Art in which he excels himself

While abroad, Uday Shankar spent most successful days entertaining Western audiences. The most successful of all his tours was in the United States, where there is hardly any Music Hall or Cabaret Theatre which did not book him for long periods. When he left Bombay in 1936, he visited Egypt. From there his name and fame reached Palestine, Greece, Belgrade, Yugosavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Belgium and other small and big European capitals. So our countryman had to include these countries in his itinerary before accepting cheers and encores of his Parisian and English fans.

Enthusiastic Reception

In England, the reception given to Uday Shankar and his company of eleven Indian artistes, including Mlle Simkie a French woman by birth but Indian by temperament was not enthusiastic. The two West End theatres —Savoy and Gaiety—were good box-office draws during the time the Indian dancers told in "following pantomime", as one newspaper expressed it, many stories of the gods and of man which have been part of the Hindu culture since the dawn of civilisation in India. And Devonshire can never allow Uday Shankar to forget its famous Dartington Hall, where, too, he had townspeople and students from the Royal academy of Art, to give him packed audiences to the last row to watch with rapt attention the dancers in their gorgeously coloured, flowing costumes and the white-robed musicians, sitting cross-legged before their instruments against the modern, occidental setting.

In Aid Of China

But the joy of the Indian community in London was great when Uday Shankar responded to its invitation to give a charity performance on behalf of the China-India Committee—a Committee that depends mostly on the enthusiasm of Indian students—in collecting funds for the redress of Chinese sufferers against Japanese aggression. Jawaharlal Nehru, as the President of the Congress, in congratulating Uday Shankar, said, "it is right and fitting that ou. great artiste Uday Shankar should utilise his genius in aid of the people of China in the hour of their great distress. Behind this gift lies the Indian people's deep sympathy and their assurance of full solidarity". That Charity Performance resulted in collecting over £250 in one night at the Piccadilly Theatre.

An American Tribute

Then followed another visit to the United States within a year, after spending another three months on the Continent, where once again Uday Shankar was welcomed as enthusiastically as ever before. He had to hurry to New York as at White House there was a special performance by command of the American President. No aritiste can ever dream of entertaining the public in the Philharmonic Hall unless he is accepted as a genius and Uday Shankar, the Indian genius, filled that internationally famous hall twice in succession by admirers who had made special journeys from all parts of the State to say "Bravos" and give encores and applause as a legitimate measure of their appreciation for his art. Of that occasion Johanna Lawrence wrote: "to see Shankar's company dance just once is to know what never again will one be free of the haunting beauty of this experience. Such is the measure of his perfection". According to another writer of repute, "the very gods danced last night and the earth smiled and grew fruitful in the sunshine of their loves, grieved with their sorrows and trembled before the awful majesty of their anger, as Uday Shankar, his Hindu dancers, and his musicians presented the age-old dances of the Eastern World".

Of course, during his stay in the United States, Uday Shankar was chased by newshawks wherever he went. To one of these newshawks Uday Shankar paid high tribute to the sincerity of Mahatma Gandhi and expressed the belief that India was rid of its greatest evil, the caste system. When asked as to the progress of India, Uday Shankar smiled slyly as he turned to the questioner. "Do you mean are we becoming more Westernised? If so, I hope not too much." Discussing the more immediate subject that interests Uday Shankar most, the American newshawk learnt from the Indian dancer that Indian dances are a part of the daily life of an Indian dancer because they are based on Indian religion and, therefore, have survived the centuries, unlike European dances which are constantly changing.

Visit To Walt Disney

Uday Shankar also visited some of the film studios at Hollywood. He was the guest of honour of Walt Disney and Samuel Goldwyn at their studios. As should be expected there were offers running into five figures for Uday Shankar to sign a contract on behalf of his company of Indian dancers but nothing could tempt the dancer to interest himself in film industry. When Leopold Stowkosky met Uday Shankar, he confessed to him that he listened and watched the Indian dancers in the Philharmonic hall from its wings, as he was very anxious to know what a man in the pit thought of Indian dance. Stowkowsky could not help coming to the conclusion that Uday Shankar has something unique to offer to the human race. The famous music conductor was especially interested in the drums of Vishnudas Shirali. He confessed to Vishnudas that he would never forget that night when he saw him (Vishnudas) sitting among

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MEXICO'S REPLY.

We wonder if Britain was really prepared for the turn that the quarrel with Mexico has taken as a result of her note which, while its demand was plausible enough, was no better than a very cheap exhibition of irritation. But Britain was asking for it. The answer of Mexico is the answer of a self-respecting nation. The insulting and unwarranted insinuations in respect of Mexico's financial condition required a sharp and adequate reply. Mexico has given it by severing diplomatic relation after honouring her debt. There is a sting in the Mexican note, "even proud nations cannot boast that they pay all their debts", which evidently refers to Britain's failure to pay the war debt owing to America. Such stings, of course do not affect Britain. But it is worth noting that Mexico had a greater right to repudiate her debt because it constituted payment for losses in revolutionary disturbances which were mainly inspired and provoked by foreign oil interests.

IL DUCE SPEAKS.

Signor Mussolini arranged to herald his latest pronouncement as only he and Herr Hitler are capable of doing. Il Duce sailed to Genoa on the warship "Cavour" and escorted by 100 other warships! The occasion was, of course, highly important because Signor Mussolini was speaking for the first time after Herr Hitler's spectacular visit to Italy. Only a very incomplete summary of his oratory is available But it is enough to help form a general idea of his attitude of mind in respect of the present international situation. Signor Mussolini spoke of the League of Nations and even of Mr. Neville Chamberlain in tones and accents of a triumphant conqueror. And, of course, he was quite justified in doing so. But it is a significant commentary on Mr. Chamberlain's "realism" that the Roman Conqueror pointedly insinuated that the Anglo-Italian Agreement was a tribute to the power of Italy. More important are his references to France and Germany. "Stressa is dead and buried." That is a formal warning that the Rome-Berlin Axis is more real than the Western Powers would fondly wish it to be. Signor Mussolini went even further. Referring to the Italo-French talks, Signor Mussolini let it be known that "he did not know whether they would arrive at a conclusion." He could not make the hint clearer at this stage. But why is he so doubtful? Because, firstly "Stressa is dead and buried" and because secondly, as Signor Mussolini put it, "They desire victory for Barcelona, we want victory for Franco"

ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH REALISM.

This is an answer which the persistent non-interventionist policy of France very richly deserves—incidentally it implies a well-deserved recognition of Britain's base betrayal of Spain as embodied in the Anglo-Italian agreement. Further, strengthened by Britain's betrayal, it also constitutes a hint that France too must purchase peace by surrendering Spain—a peace which, of course, will constitute a further accession of strength to the Fascist International. Signor Mussolini finally summed up by declaring that "in case of an ideological war, the authoritarian States will march solidly together.' This is not so much a suggestion to Germany to restrain her warlike impulses towards strictly non-ideological conflicts as a declaration that the Rome-Berlin Axis will move and move effectively as and when it is deemed necessary —at the proper moment nothing would be easier than to define, with Chamberlain's good will, a proposed aggression as a 'defensive" war of ideology. Altogether the speech amounts to this that in Signor Mussolini's view there is no necessity yet to precipitate matters and that the present should be utilised for consolidation of gains already achieved as in the Anglo-Italian Agreement or about to be achieved as in Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia for conquering Spain, for blackmailing France and, cumulatively, for further strengthening the Rome-Berlin Axis or rather International Fascism. For all this the world must thank Mr Neville Chamberlain, the Democratic Realist

WANTED AN INQUIRY

The hope of a settlement between the Maharaja of Jaipur and his vassal, the Rao Raja of Sikar, is again distrusted by the report that the Jaipur Durbar has declared the Rao Raja to be mentally infirm and therefore unfit to rule. Such a declaration at this stage of the dispute is far from convincing apart from the fact that the present action, of the Jaipur Durbar is a breach of the agreement arrived at with the Rao Raja by the intervention of Mr. Lothian. As the question concerns the people of Sikar as well as the ruler, it is necessary that he should be examined by an expert doctor from outside the States concerned. Moreover, as the dispute between the two States seems to be a very complicated affair, it is desirable for some responsible Congress leader to inquire into and report on the whole question.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Mexican Note complains that Britain's last Note discussed Mexican internal indebtedness, which it had no right to do.

It added: "Even proud nations cannot boast that they pay all their debts."

—Reuter.

* * *

A suspended Sind Engineer has threatened fast unto death until and unless his case "which has been pending for several months" is decided justly by Government.

Rather a drastic method, isn't it, of drawing the present Ministry's attention to its predecessor's action or rather lack of action.

* * *

The Working Committee of the States' People's Conference exhorted the Travancore State to benefit by the "culture and influence of popular organisations."

Isn't that a demand that the State should not benefit by the talents of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, that great disciple of the Marquess of Willingdon?

* * *

Some Muslim M. L. A.'s of Bengal complained at a recent meeting that "the Ministers were a weak-kneed lot and their activities were prejudicial to the interests of the ryots."

They are strong-elbowed lot any way.

* * *

They were, we notice, asked to emulate the examples of Congress Ministers and create a deadlock on the Tenancy Bill.

And lose their jobs eh?

Mr. Huq and his brother tigers are not so naive as to be caught in an obvious trap.

* * *

"Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi thought that the ignorance of a clear conception of such a great religion (as Islam) was the real obstacle to the national cohesion of this country."—Press Report.

Yes, ignorance on the part of many Muslim leaders.

* * *

"CAIRO, May 14.

It is authoritatively learned that the Government are ready to give the fullest consideration to the representations made by the British Government against the new tariffs on British cotton goods."—Reuter.

We have no doubt about it. Oh, not the least little doubt.

* * *

The Duce is not sure of a successful conclusion to the Anglo-French negotiations, because, "for example, they were on the opposite side of the barricade" in Spain.

Isn't the implied compliment by contrast, to Britain and Mr. Chamberlain fully worthy of—Mr. Chamberlain?

* * *

In a war of ideology, the totalitarian Powers, declares Signor Mussolini, will stand solidly together.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax ought to telephone their humble "Hear, hear."

(Junior Colleague: Please what is a war of ideology?

We: Any war against any one —preferably weak ones—which is waged by Fascist aggression).

* * *

Defending the Anglo-Italian Agreement, Mr. Chamberlain told Conservative women the other day that "it is generally recognised as a long step forward in the direction of general appeasement and peace."

So long a step forward, in fact, that it has left general appeasement and peace themselves far behind.

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has not yet made any realistic statement in regard to the refusal of the United States of America to recognise the Italian Empire of Abyssinia.

But, while it is perfectly clear that this does not at effect the American approval, as alleged by Mr. Chamberlain, of the Anglo-Italian agreement, the British Government, we confidently hope, will protest against an attitude which is so prejudicial to the solidarity of the Democratic Axis.

* * *

He was on his way home with his new car, which was absorbing all his attention, when it suddenly struck him that he had forgotten something. Twice on the way he stopped, counted his parcels, and searched his pocket-book, but finally decided he had everything with him. When he reached home his daughter ran out, stopped with a surprised look on her face, and cried: 'Why, father, where's mother?'

Improve Conditions Of Industrial Workers

Congress Labour Sub-Committee Commends Examples Of Bombay And U. P. To Other Provinces

BOMBAY: May 15.

THE LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MET THIS MORNING AT MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S RESIDENCE AND PASSED 12 RESOLUTIONS REGARDING LABOUR PROBLEMS.

The following Members attended the meeting:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Shankarlal Banker, Acharya Kripalani, Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda, M. R. Masani and Khandubhai Desai.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

1. This Committee notes with satisfaction the appointment of Committee made by the Provincial Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces for inquiry into the wages and conditions of workers engaged in the Textile Industry and trusts that Governments in other Provinces and Indian States where textile industry is established, will, with a view to bring about simultaneous improvement, take similar action at an early date.

BOMBAY TEXTILE INQUIRY.

2. The Committee expresses its satisfaction at the recommendations made by the Bombay Textile Inquiry Committee and accepted by the Government having been generally carried out by the employers in the Bombay Presidency. The Committee hoped that the millowners in the other Provinces will also carry out such recommendations of the Inquiry Committees as are accepted by the Government of these Provinces.

BIHAR LABOUR.

3. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the Bihar Government have appointed a Committee to inquire into the conditions of Labour in the important industries in the Province and hopes that similar inquiries will be instituted in the other Provinces, particularly in regard to sugar, mining, ginning, pressing and other organised industries.

4. The Committee is of opinion that the wages and hours of work and other conditions of the employees, engaged in the shops and other similar establishments, are far from satisfactory and requests the Congress Ministries to institute suitable measures for improving the same.

The Committee further expresses its general approval of the legislation proposed to be introduced by the Government of Bombay in this behalf.

5. The Committee welcomes the expression by the Government of Bombay of their intention to introduce legislation for provision of leave with pay during sickness and hopes suitable action will be taken by other Provincial Government in this behalf.

BARODA'S EXAMPLE.

6. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the Baroda Government have notified the introduction from the 1st of August of a nine-hour day in response to the demand made by the Textile Labour Association. It hopes that other Indian States will take immediate action in this direction.

7. The Committee reiterates its opinion that the collection of statistical information regarding conditions of working class people engaged in important industries is an indispensable preliminary for suitable action for ameliorating the same and expresses its earnest hope that the Provincial Governments which have not yet made such arrangements will take prompt and effective steps for making up the deficiency.

8. The Committee expresses its satisfaction at the action of the Government of Bombay in extending the application of the Factory Act to factories employing 10 persons or more where the manufacturing processes are carried on with or without power and expects that other Governments will take early steps to extend the application of the Act on similar lines at least to all urban areas.

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

9. The Committee notes with satisfaction that U. P. Government have passed legislation providing maternity benefit and that the Bombay Government have extended the application of the said Act even to smaller centres where the Act did not apply till now and trusts that Governments of Provinces where there is no such provision, will take measures to introduce the necessary legislation.

10. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the Bombay Government and the U. P. Government have issued orders for compulsory establishment of 'creches' where women workers are employed and trusts other Governments will take action in this direction.

PROHIBITION PROGRAMME.

11. The Committee welcomes the declaration made by the Government of Bombay to introduce Prohibition in the industrial City of Ahmedabad and expressed hopes that urban industrial areas in other Provinces will also be soon taken up for carrying out the Prohibition programme by the Congress Ministry.

12. This Committee is of opinion that such Committees as may be appointed by the Provincial Governments for the purpose of enquiry into conditions of Labour or trade disputes should be mainly composed of persons associated with public life and national movement.—A. P.

CHITTOR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTION ECHO

11 Congress Party Members Resign

CHITTOR (Madras Prescy.) May 15.

Eleven members of the Congress Party in the Chittor Municipal Council have resigned, following the defeat of the Congress Party's candidate in the election of the Chairman, which took place yesterday.

The Congress members number fifteen in a house of twenty.

In the election of the Chairman, the Congress nominee, Mr. P. Venkata Muniswami Chetti, was defeated by Mr. G. Guruvappa Nayudu (Independent) by nine votes to eight.

The defeat is stated to be due to defection of some members of the Congress Party in the Council.—United Press.

Arthur-Kirk-Smith's Bequests

LONDON, May 14.

The will of Arthur Kirke-Smith who died in India on December 25 last, was proved for 55,602 sterling. The bequests include Rs. 3,000 to the Indian Red Cross, Building Fund, Delhi; Rs. 3,000 to the St. Georges Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay, Rs. 3,000 and shares in the Hunt Property Limited, to the Bombay Hunt, various effects to the Bombay Jackal Club and small bequests to an old servant and an ayah.—Reuter's Special.

England Beat Germany In Soccer Match

BERLIN, May 14.

At the Olympic stadium, a hundred thousand persons including Dr. Goebbels saw England defeat Germany in a soccer match by six goals to three.—Reuter.

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BOMBER CRASHES

Test Observer Killed But Pilot Makes Parachute Jump To Saftey

LONDON, May 14.

The Vickers Welleseley long range monoplane bomber, "Hope" intended to attempt long distance record, crashed into flames near Bristol killing a test observer.

The pilot made a parachute jump to safety.

The reasons of the accident are unknown but it is understood, that the machine took fire at a height of 3,000 feet while testing.

It is understood that the loss of the 'plane will not affect the record attempt as the 'plane being used in the development of the test is of an independent nature.

This is the second machine of this type to crash due to unknown reasons.—Reuter's Special.

CHILE v. LEAGUE

Delegate Formally Announces Resignation

GENEVA, May 14.

The Chilean Delegate formally announcing Chile's resignation from the League, cited the Council's resolution to the effect that it was not competent to deal with Chile's proposals of reform of the Covenant and were referring the matter to the next League Assembly in September but Chile could not wait for another long period before the achievement of what she regarded to be indispensable to the life of the League.

The League Council voted the resolution exempting Switzerland from all obligations under the Covenant but maintaining her position as member of the League in all other respects.

Thirteen votes were in favour of the resolution, Russia and China abstaining.

M. Bonnet pointed out that the above voting did not mean that any other member of the League could assume liberty of action on its own initiative without decision by the Council.

The hundred and first session of the Council then concluded.—Reuter.

Earlier

CHILE AND LEAGUE

GENEVA: May 14.

The Chilean Ambassador, will, this afternoon be announcing his Government's intended withdrawal from the League. He will express a hope that during the two years notice period something material might be done that might induce Chile to reconsider its attitude.

It is understood that Chile is dissatisfied with the reception of the Chilean proposals to reform the Covenant.—Reuter's Special.

TAPPING THE INDUS

KARACHI, (By Mail).

"While in office I will tackle unflinchingly all problems confronting the city of Karachi, the greatest of which is the provision of a plentiful supply of water", said Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, the new Mayor of Karachi, in a Press interview.

The Mayor added:—

"Now that the summer has set in, a shortage of water may be expected, and I am convinced, in the light of the expert report of Mr. Howell and other engineers, that the Corporation has no alternative but to tap the Indus."—United Press.

Mysore Politicals Released

BANGALORE, May 15.

Punctually at 6-30 this morning the Central Jail gates opened and out came Mr. Siddalingayya, President of the Mysore State Congress, Mr. K. T. Bashyam and others, who were welcomed by a large number of Congressmen who were present at the jail gates.

There were more than a hundred political prisoners in the jail. It was not before 8-30 that all were let out.—A. P.

MYSORE UNDER-TRIAL POLITICALS

Satyagraha Before Jail Gates For Their Release

BANGALORE, May 15.

For the first time in the history of the Bangalore Central Jail, Satyagraha was offered in front of the jail gates by released Congressmen this morning. They all squatted on the ground singing slogans and refusing to move unless political undertrials were released. According to them this was within the scope of the terms of settlement arrived between the Congress and the Mysore Government.

The Satyagraha which commenced this morning, was continued this afternoon when it was called off under the direction of the Mysore Congress Working Committee.

The undertrials inside the jail went on hunger-strike but took food when it was known that Satyagraha was given up. Those who participated in the Satyagraha included the president of the Mysore Congress Mr. K. T. Bashyam and others, who were released only this morning. Situation is peaceful.—A. P.

32 POLITICALS RELEASED FROM MYSORE JAIL

MYSORE, May 15.

Thirty-two political prisoners, convicted in connection with the National Flag Satyagraha in the State, were set free unconditionally this morning from the Mysore Sub-Jail under orders of the Mysore Government.

The released prisoners were received by Congressmen at the entrance to the Jail enthusiastically and taken in a procession round the City.—United Press.

OBJECT OF HENLEIN'S VISIT TO LONDON

PRAGUE, May 14.

It is believed in authoritative quarters that Herr Henlein's visit to London was with the object of reassuring British opinion and also possibly on Herr Hitler's initiative to explain that Sudeten Germans did not aim union with Germany.—Reuter.

Henlein Flies To Berlin

LONDON, May 14.

Herr Henlein flew from Croydon for Berlin where he will entrain for Prague.

Such reserve surrounded the visit that little is known beyond the fact that Herr Henlein expounded the views of his party and heard the views of representative British people. Some circles thought that Herr Henlein showed himself more moderate than was expected, following his Harlsbad speech. One factor is clear—the conversations have been of value to both sides.—Reuter.

COALITION GOVT. FOR BELGIUM

Spaak To Be Premier And Foreign Minister

BRUSSELS: May 15.

M. Spaak has formed a Coalition Cabinet with himself as Premier and Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

CABINET PERSONNEL.

(Later.)

Mr. Spaak has formed a Cabinet, consisting of four Socialists, three Catholics, one Liberal and three Non-Parliamentary Technicians, with himself as Premier and Foreign Minister.

He is Belgium's first Socialist Premier.—Reuter.

FRONTIER WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

Central Committee Formed To Draw Out Scheme

PESHAWAR, May 14.

It is understood that the problem of scarcity of water in Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts, for which Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned, is now receiving the attention of the Frontier Government.

A central Committee consisting of the Finance Minister and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has been instituted to draw out plans for the scheme. The major outline of the scheme will be ready within a few days.

Likewise committees consisting of officials and non-officials have been appointed in districts to supply local information and make suggestions to the Central Committee.—United Press.

Next Session Of Sind Assembly

KARACHI, May 14.

As at present arranged, the next session of the Sind Legislative Assembly will commence on May 19 and will continue till June 1. Out of 11 days of the session 9 have been allotted for official Bill while the remaining two for non-official business.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, will move six official Bills while Pir Illahibux, Revenue Minister, will move four Bills.—United Press.

BIHAR'S DRIVE AGAINST ILLITERACY

Minister's Decision To Contribute His Own Quota To The Campaign.

The Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Education and Development Bihar, on being interviewed by our representative about his Drive against illiteracy said that the great response which his appeal had evoked from the students and teachers and the public of Bihar in the inauguration of the National Campaign against Mass Illiteracy in his province had given him much satisfaction. Reports were pouring in from all over the province that the people had taken up this nation-building campaign enthusiastically. He expressed the opinion that the great experiment which had been undertaken was based on voluntary labour and it was likely to have far-reaching effect in solving many of our social problems. He added that he himself paid surprise visits to some of the centres at Patna and was profoundly impressed with what he had seen. It was, indeed, inspiring to find elderly Harijans sitting along with caste Hindus and taking their lessons with great attention from juvenile teachers. At many centres the menials and other servants were occupying the classroom benches and their employers were teaching them thus obliterating the differences in their social position. He was glad to notice that Muslims, too, had joined the centres in large numbers and he earnestly called upon them to take fuller advantage of this opportunity to learn. Hindus and Muslims were united at these centres in removing their common basic deficiency of ignorance and were thereby cementing the bonds which held them together.

HINDUSTANI AS COMMON LANGUAGE.

It had been decided to adopt Hindustani as the common language of the country based on Hindi and Urdu scripts. This Literacy Campaign was perhaps unconsciously promoting the realisation of this ideal as he found at many centres Muslims learning Hindi and Hindus learning Urdu. He was also impressed at the progress in instruction which had been made with the aid of the charts. With barely one week's teaching the students could read and write. He himself had decided to make time even in the midst of his multifarous duties to the teaching of 20 illiterate adults, this contributing his own quota to the Literacy Campaign in the province.

Trouble Again In Sikar

RESENTMENT AGAINST DURBAR'S ORDERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Indications are not wanting that trouble is again brewing in Sikar and that the Political Department's intervention may soon be sought to smoothen matters. There are at present in Simla friends of Rao Raja, who refuse to accept the suggestion that the Rao Raja is mentally infirm and they strongly feel that the present Administration of Jaipur State is guilty of tactless handling of situation by the recent order putting Sikar Thikana under Court of Wards, under the excuse that Rao Raja is mentally infirm and unfit to rule.

It has caused a great deal of surprise that so serious a step has been taken without even consulting the Political Department.

It is regretted that what Mr. Lothian was able to achieve by his timely intervention is being undone by tactless and precipitate orders of Jaipur Durbar. There is strong feeling that the Maharaja should not have left India at this critical time as it is feared that if the situation is not properly handled, it might become serious.

One well acquainted with Jaipur told me to-day that at a time when the question of Federation still remained to be solved and there is everywhere demand for democratisation of States, the administration of Jaipur is sadly unprogressive and is making itself unpopular by tactless actions. It is necessary, he said for the Prime Minister to get into more intimate touch with people of State and also for Maharaja to remain in State, when critical problems arise.

I am told representations are likely be addressed to Political Department for proper enquiry into Rao Raja's case.

Russo-Japanese Tension Acute

But No Immediate Flare-up, Says James Mills

BOMBAY, May 14.

Soviet Russia has an army of four hundred thousand of its best troops, 2,000 tanks and 900 aeroplanes along the 2,000 miles frontier between Soviet Russia and Mongolia and Manchoukuo. It also had elaborate poison-gas equipment at important strategic points for use in emergencies. The entire civil population in towns along the Manchoukuo borders not only have arms and munitions, but are equipped with gas-masks.

In anticipation of a possible attack by Japan the Bolshevists defence authorities have also constructed hundreds of concrete pill-boxes and other fortifications along the borders, which the Moscow authorities believe make Far Eastern Russia virtually impregnable, said Mr. James A. Mills, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press of America in an interview with the Associated Press of India.

The Russians have completed the double-tracking of the great Trans-Siberian railroad all the way to Vladivostok, and a steady stream of war supplies is moving over the line day and night.

STALIN'S SHREWD POLICY.

Mr. Mills, who spent a number of years in Soviet Russia, China and Japan, has arrived in India after an extensive survey of the situation in the active and potential war areas in the Far East. He was with both the Japanese and Chinese armies in China and witnessed the fall of Shanghai and Nanking.

Stalin, who is a more powerful figure in Russia than ever before according to Mr Mills is following a shrewd policy in regard to the Sino-Japanese war He is deliberately remaining passive, and watching Japan weakening her resources in man-power and material caused by the drain of the Chinese war.

In the opinion of Mr. Mills, Soviet Russia will not consider attacking Japan until Japan is more seriously weakened as a result of her conflict with China. Moreover it is unlikely that the Soviet, apart from selling China war material on a large scale on a strictly cash basis, will give active assistance to China unless she is in danger of complete defeat by the Japanese.

CAUSES OF FRICTION.

The alleged mistreatment of Soviet citizens by the Japanese in Manchoukuo, frequent border incidents and the refusal of the Soviet to renew the Fisheries treaty with Japan for a longer period than a year, have led to extremely strained relations between the two countries. Moreover Russia's continued help to China in the form of aeroplanes, tanks and war materials has further embittered relations.

Japan has in Manchoukuo 250 thousands seasoned troops to checkmate any possible Soviet invasion. But competent military observers believe that the danger of open war between Russia and Japan is not likely to occur for some years. This is because of Japan's greatly weakened condition as a result of the war in China, and also because of Moscow's reluctance to assume any military commitments while the Soviet Government is concentrating all its attention on economic and industrial development.

MOSCOW'S MISTAKE?

In Mr. Mills' opinion Japan's decision to embark on war in China is directly traceable to the incidents on the Amur river along the border of Russia and Manchoukuo, which occurred two years ago. The failure of Soviet Government on that occasion to follow up their protests to Japan in regard to the occupation of two islands in the river by Japanese troops convinced the Tokio high command that the Red Army had been so weakened by purges that had recently taken place that Stalin was afraid to risk a war with Japan It was this failure of Moscow to press its demand for the evacuation of the islands and also the extremely disturbed situation in Europe that encouraged the Japanese militarists in the belief that it was safe to embark upon war with China

FORMIDABLE RED ARMY.

In Mr. Mills' opinion, however, the Russian army has now recovered from the effects of these purges and it is believed to be as strong as ever. The Red Army is now an extremely formidable force and the morale of the troops is very high as a result of liberal treatment which they receive in the form of special family allowances, superior food to that enjoyed by civilians, good clothing and first class equipment.

The Moscow Commissars, Mr. Mills explained, are determined at all costs to prevent Japan from occupying Sinkiang Turkistan and outer Mongolia In all these areas are powerful native armies, trained and equipped by Russian Red officers. Japan sought a gateway into Russia by way of inner Mongolia and outer Mongolia, but was frustrated in her plans by these Soviet trained armies

CHINA-RUSSIA ROAD.

The Chinese military authorities have constructed a metalled military road running all the way from Sian-fu to the Russian border Over this line whole caravans of Soviet military trucks are transporting large quantities of war supplies to the Chinese armies The Russians have built airplane assembly plants at Sian-fu, Lanchow and Urumtchi for supplying the Chinese army with Soviet-made aircraft, several hundred of which are already being used by the Chinese air corps.—A. P.

Crushing Reverses For Republicans

Rebels Capture "Strongest Positions" Including Corbalan On Teruel Front

BURGOS, May 15.

THE REPUBLICAN ARMY WITH ITS BACK TO VALENCIA SUFFERED CRUSHING REVERSES BETWEEN TERUEL AND SEA IN THE LAST FEW DAYS DURING WHICH THE NATIONALISTS NOT ONLY, CONVERTED TWO SALIENTS INTO SOLID 75 MILE FRONT BUT ALSO OVERCAME SOME OF THE STRONGEST POSITIONS YET ENCOUNTERED, CHIEF OF WHICH WAS CORBALAN WHICH WAS EQUIPPED WITH THE MASSIVE AND PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS AND FOR TWO YEARS HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN THRUST ON TERUEL FRONT.—REUTER.

DECCAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Sardar Patel To Preside Over Sangli Session

BOMBAY, May 14.

The 12th session of the Deccan States' People's Conference will be held on May 22 at Sangli. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

A Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition will be held on the occasion. It will be opened by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande.—United Press

CATECHU-MAKING AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 6)

I shall analyse more fully the causes of its decline and death.

Improved Process.

I have pointed out above, that it was none of the concern of the labourers to mind the cost which was incidental to the industry. Their concern was with the ways whereby, they stood to get as much catechu with as much ease as possible within as short a time as possible.

The reducing of the tough heartwood into chips was the most laborious and tiresome part of the operation. To overcome this difficulty at least partially, the workmen did not cut it into chips of as thin and short sizes as they were required to be.

It is an elementary rule of Physics, that the speed and the rate of dissolution of a substance depends on the area of the solute which happens to be exposed to the solvent. When finely powdered, a larger area comes into contact with the solvent. So as the chips used to be big and thick, extraction proceeded slowly, prolonged boiling used to become necessary; so considerable waste of time was occasioned.

The quantity remaining unextracted would be much smaller if the chips are small and thin. It is said that the chips made with the help of machinery by the Indian Wood Products Company are so small that every particle of catechu is extracted from the chips and that too in the very first charge.

Thus by not making the chips small and thin, conderable catechu was allowed to be wasted. This involved the employer in heavy losses as the wood had to be paid for by him. It also caused considerable national waste.

A third disadvantage of the system was that the chips being big and thick, a large quantity of water was required for extraction. Therefore while concentrating the decoction, a large volume of water was required to be evaporated. This required extra fuel and extra time.

In a sentence, the process caused avoidable waste of time, waste of catechu and waste of fuel. The catechu maker did not give a thought to it, so long as the prices were high. When the prices fell, he gave up the occupation altogether.

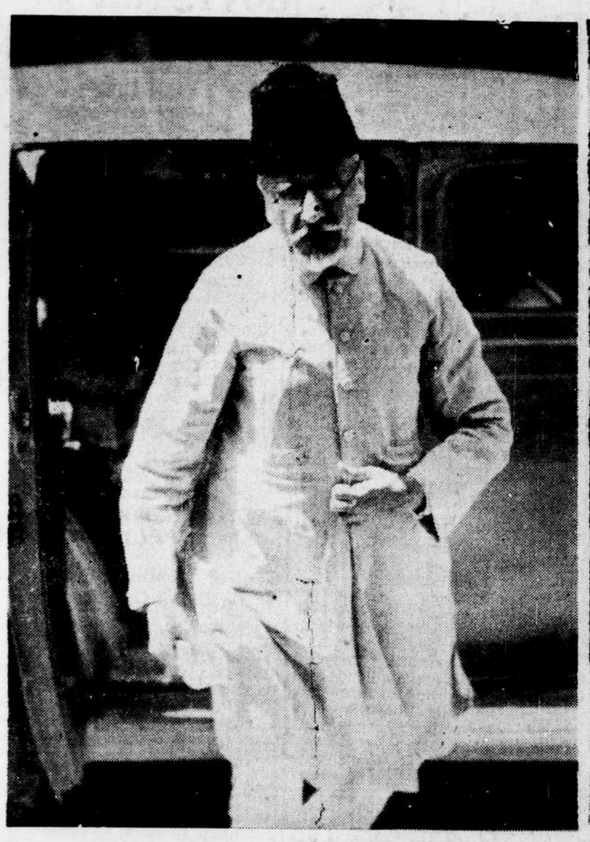
There was yet another evil attendant on this process. Prolonged boiling of catechu decoction, both at the time of the extraction and at the time of the concentration at high temperatures, converts the catechin contents of the solute into the comparatively inferior and cheaper substance namely, the tannin. The price of catechu depends on its catechin contents. A high percentage of the tannin in catechu fetches a lower price for it in the market.

As stated above, this fourfold waste can be avoided, and avoided very easily.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

For Congress Cabinet Meeting At Bhulabhai's House On Sunday

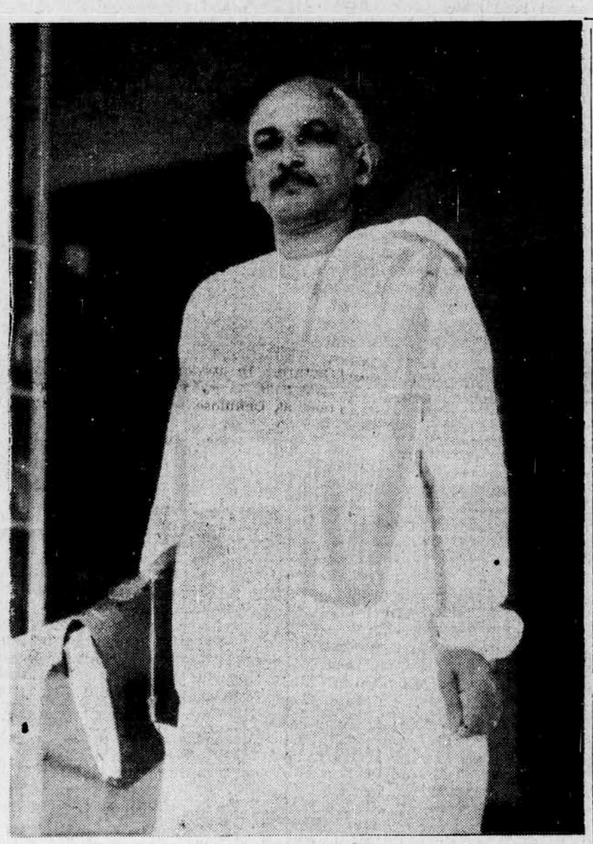
Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, entering Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's House to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting on Sunday.



MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

DR. KHAN SAHEB, PREMIER, N.-W. F. P.



AND DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAIAH.

All Is Not Well With Sikar

People Adamant In Their Demands

Jamnalal's Appeal To Officials To Avoid Violence

BOMBAY: May 15.

Seth JAMNALAL BAJAJ, who returned to-day, after presiding over the Jaipur Praja Mandal Conference, has issued the following statement on the Sikar situation:—

"The news of the peaceful settlement of the Sikar trouble was received everywhere with great relief.

Not All Well With Sikar

"But it was soon discovered that all was not well with Sikar.

Their Grievances

"The people there were opposed to the reopening of the Courts and Offices until and unless Capt. Webb and Mr. Bapna were removed from their posts.

PEOPLES' DEMANDS

"In the course of my talks with Jaipur officials, I felt I might be helpful in averting another crisis, which seemed to be brewing. I, therefore, changed my programme and proceeded to Sikar on May 10. Sjt. Hiralal Sastri, General Secretary of the Jaipur Praja Mandal, also accompanied me. While at Sikar I met representatives of the people, and found that they were opposed to the idea of Capt. Webb and Mr. Bapna resuming office and they were also emphatic that the placing of Sikar under the Court of Ward was not justified.

OTHER ATTEMPTS.

"I had also prolonged discussion with Mr. Young and Col. Cole, who were then at Sikar, and found them willing to meet the wishes of the people to a certain extent. I also endeavoured my best and pleaded with the people that they should not stand in the way of the reopening of the Courts and that they should represent their grievances lawfully and constitutionally.

PEOPLE ADAMANT.

"But I regret to say that I could not prevail upon the people to agree to my proposal. I, therefore, had no other alternative but to request the officials to meet the wishes of the people as far as possible and avoid violence at any cost.

"I must add that the situation at Sikar is very complicated and delicate. I hope and pray that peace will prevail and that the points of dispute between Jaipur State and Sikar will be settled in due course.

"Although I could not prolong my stay at Sikar I shall certainly continue to watch the developments with deep concern and I have asked Sjt. Hiralal Sastri to keep me informed of the situation."—A. P.

Be True To Cause For Which Congress Stands

HON. MR. PATIL'S ADVICE TO ULTRA-RADICALS

Congress Ministry To Spend Rs. 4,50,000 To Improve Worli Chawls

"In view of the flagrant lack of ordinary amenities, the Congress Ministry has decided to spend Rs. 4,50,000 for the improvement of these chawls so as to make them fit for human occupation," observed the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, inaugurating the B.D.D. Chawls Tenants' Conference, held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Union, at Worli Maidan, on Sunday evening.

The Minister said that the money would be mainly spent for the following purposes:—

(1) Provision for ventilation, (2) whitewashing (3) electric light in rooms and passages, (4) adequate facilities for washing and bathing, (5) provision for free reading rooms, (6) installation of radios and (7) provision of playgrounds for the children of the working-class men.

"When these improvements are carried out," Mr. Patil added, "they will not only remove to some extent the existing evils but will also, I am sure, beautify the life and surroundings of these chawls. This will make it possible for working-class men to pursue their healthy and cultural activities to a considerable extent, when dissipation and degradation, consequent upon the indulgence in drink, are removed."

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan presided over the deliberations of the Conference. Before Mr Patil and Mr. Patwardhan attended the Conference, they had a look round the chawls, whose residents came out in groups to see them.

Among the large number of tenants who were present on the occasion a considerable number of them were Harijans.

PLIGHT OF WORKERS' FAMILIES.

"An ordinary working man finds it difficult to rent out premises for himself in view of the pittance which he gets," Mr. L. M. Patil declared, "and therefore he has no other alternative but to share his room with similarly situated working men."

Continuing he said: "I have known cases where three families share the same room. One can very well imagine the sort of life which these families must be leading. Air, light, and water which are the free goods of Nature seem to be scarce commodity in these chawls. The scarcity of these amenities has fundamental but avoidable repurcussions on the health and hygiene of working-class men."

The Minister knew that the efforts they had so far successfully made in the interests of the workers were not enough by themselves. But he thought that the redressing of those day-to-day grievances of the masses had far-reaching effects. In the first place, it strengthened the Congress to the same extent, as it strengthened the individual members who composed the Congress, and, secondly, it aught the masses the value of formulating and pressing their demands—major or minor, political or economic—in an organised way. It was by organisation in an effective manner that they could advance their cause.

MOBILISE UNDER CONGRESS FLAG.

Appealing that they should mobilise under Congress whose major demands were capture of political power and freedom from Imperialistic exploitation, the Minister remarked that the Congress was the only anti-Imperialistic organisation in the country which would deliver the goods and would bring them salvation.

The workers of Bombay who had shown unmistakable signs of their abilities to build up Trade Unions, should set about earnestly to strengthen Trade Unions and the Congress. The speaker also desired that the people should look to the development of co-operative system by setting up co-operative stores.

The workers should take the initiative and show that they had the abilities of organisations. The workers would do well to take a leaf from the book of Vienna, as she was yesterday. But they must also guard against ultra-radicalism which, still appeared to be finding favour with a section of the working class men in Bombay. Those radicals seemed to think that they were furthering the cause of the workers, if they sought to bring pressure on the Congress Ministry.

ADVICE TO ULTRA-RADICALS

The Congress Ministry did not require any pressure to be brought upon it. It never needed any. They were alive to the task which they all had set before themselves and were true to the cause for which the Congress stood. It would be much better if those radicals bent their energies to bringing pressure upon the Imperialistic Government which was exploiting them all. Then their hands could be strengthened.

Mr. Patwardhan observed that it had become almost a habit with the workers of this country to undergo all the sufferings, which their life entailed, without a word of protest. He knew that their needs were many and their grievances varied. It was also true that the Government should also play its part in ameliorating their grievances. But if they did not rise up and organise and cry for the redress of their grievances, no one else could do much. The workers should, therefore, try to get rid of their indolence.

While appealing to the audience to support the Congress and strengthen the hands of its ministries, Mr. Patwardhan said that those who did not join Congress in that anti-Imperialistic struggle, should be treated as the enemies of the people.

"SOURCE OF GREAT DANGER"

It was deplorable in this connection, he added, that Dr. Ambedkar who had rendered yeoman's services to the cause of Harijans, had thought fit to oppose Congress in this Province. This was a source of great danger, because whatever measure the Congress Government undertook, it could only put it through only by fighting British Imperialism at every step. In this struggle between the Congress and British Imperialism, the latter had the solid flanks at its back, while the Congress Ministries had no other sanction except such as they themselves forged in their hands. Therefore it was necessay in that struggle that immediate, unqualified and unequivocal support of the masses, irrespective of caste or creed or superficial differences, was absolutely necessary to carry on the fight.

On every issue, in which every Provincial Congress Government might disagree with British Government, it should have behind it all the men who counted by virtue of their services. It was however, a pity that they had not got Dr. Ambedkar with them —ready to fight British Imperialism as a comrade in the army of the Congress.

As far as the social struggle for the eradication of untouchability was concerned, all who belonged to Congress would be ready to offer him their fullest support. But the speaker warned them that when Dr. Ambedkar tried to keep them out of the Congress, he did the greatest disservice to them, because that would only strengthen British Imperialism and would not in any way strengthen the hands of Dr. Ambedkar.

SET UP INDUSTRIAL HOUSING TRUST

Mr. Pradhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the guests, reviewed the history of the chawls, the rents charged in several centres and thought that it would be in the fitness of things if Government were to establish an Industrial Housing Trust, part of whose burden should be sustained by the Mill-owners and the Bombay Municipality. A resolution on those lines was passed at the Conference.

The main resolution extending the felicitations of the tenants of the B. D. D. Chawls, and assuring their full support in its ameliorative measures and asking for more extensive measures of relief was moved by Mr. M. R. Masani (Congress Socialist) and seconded by Mr. Varaskar. The resolution was carried.

Other resolutions desiring Government to become ideal landlords, urging the necessity to carry through several improvements in the chawls (most of them referred to by the Ministers), urging rent reduction, demanding abolition of chawl superintendents and confirming the name of "Kamgar Nagar" to the locality, were passed at the Conference.

HINDU SABHA HAS NO OBJECTION

Savarkar On Congress-Muslim League Pact Move

AJMER, May 15.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, said that Hindu Mahasabha would not oppose any communal agreement between the Congress and Muslim League provided the terms of the agreement are consistent with principles of nationalism. He further said that the Hindu Mahasabha would consider the agreement not from a purely Hindu point of view but from the nationalist viewpoint as envisaged by the Hindu Mahasabha.—A. P.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Science and Industry

At The Glasgow Exhibition

Wonders Of Science And Industry

(From A Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

I only returned to London yesterday after ten days at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow, which was opened in brilliant weather by the King on Tuesday, May 3rd last. It will at least go down to history as the only great show of its type which was ready on the opening day!

Almost every part of the Empire seems to have bestirred itself to try and do something really good. Although in entirely different styles, the two Scottish pavilions and the great United Kingdom building compete for first place among the bigger buildings. Among the medium-sized ones, the palm must be awarded to South Africa's reproduction of a Dutch colonial house, which is a delight to the eye.

VICTORIA FALLS RECONSTRUCTED.

There is not a deal of difference in the interiors of the Australian, Canadian and South African pavilions, which show the various products of their countries, though a new note throughout is the increased attention given in exhibits to cultural or sociological as opposed to material or commerical activities. The Indian building makes a brave show especially when the sun shines, but I particularly liked the more intimate exhibits of many of the Crown Colonies,—Ceylon, with the emphasis laid on tea; Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast with their ornamental timbers and minerals, and the Malay States with its keynote of rubber.

Easily the most spectacular single feature is the "Victoria Falls" organised by Northern Rhodesia. Visitors to this quite small building pass into a darkened chamber filled with tropical foliage, from under which they can watch in front of them a perspective reproduction of the great falls of the Zambesi. With a most realistic roar, 25,000 gallons of water are sent over these falls every minute, the water being then rushed round in a continuous stream and discharged again. The effect, with the whirling spray in the dim light, is most impressive.

MODERNITY.

The I. C. I. pavilion strikes a completely individual note. It is a symbol rather than a collection of exhibits, and it contains some remarkable new ideas in exhibition technique. Among these are the relation of eight murals done in ordinary house paints to the story of the chemical industry laid out in show-cases underneath; and a most pleasing form of wall decoration consisting of a spiral of glass cups arranged within a cage of shinning non-ferrous metal tubes. These are lit from above and a thin trickle of water continuously drops from cup to cup with a quiet tinkle as pleasing to the ear as the whole effect is to the eye.

GLASS "GUTS."

At least one London craftsman has made an important if small contribution to the almost all-Scottish exhibition. In a tiny back street there lives and works a glass-blower of my acquaintance, one of the most skilled practitioners of his art in Great Britain. To him fell the honour of manufacturing no less important an object than the glass stomach of the Mechanical Man—one of the most ingenious exhibits in the United Kingdom Pavilion, and displayed in connection with the "Fitter Britain" movement.

The stomach itself apparently presented little difficulty, but the yards of intricately-coiled glass tubing which form the Mechanical Man's "works" called for all his skill. Coloured liquids flow through these tubes to illustrate exactly how a healthy "tummy" should work, while the robot himself discourses eloquently on this and other vital portions of his anatomy!

NEW TRANSPARENT WRAPPING MATERIAL

"Pliofilm"

Experiments conducted in the Goodyear Laboratories over a period of years have been climaxed by the announcement that Pliofilm, the trade name given to the new Product, has reached the point where it is being offered for sale to all package-producing manufacturers, interested in the use of a transparent, moisture-proof wrapping material.

It is not sticky at ordinary temperatures and softens somewhat and becomes sticky at temperatures in excess of 110 degrees Centigrade. This latter property is especially valuable, since it permits films to be spliced together in packages to be sealed by means of a hot roller or other similar application of heat and pressure. Pliofilm may be printed with inks ordinarily used for this type of work, or may be embossed to give pleasing surface finishes.

MOISTURE-PROOF.

Pliofilm is manufactured only in the moisture-proof grade. This is due to the fact that the moisture-proofness is not due to the addition of a surface coating. The material is moisture-proof in itself and requires no further treatment along this line. Moisture resistance does not decrease when Pliofilm is wrinkled or creased. According to Goodyear Engineers, we have put the new transparent wrapping material through what may be termed exhaustive tests, Pliofilm possesses the following properties and characteristics: It can be readily sealed or welded by the direct application of heat or with a combination of heat and solvent. For sealing with heat alone, the most effective temperature range is above 98 degrees Centigrade, depending upon pressure and time of contact. By employing a solvent such as Toluene in conjunction with heat, this sealing temperature can be reduced to approximately 80 degress Centigrade.

The sealed joints can be made relatively weak or strong as desired by controlling the temperature.

TEAR RESISTANCE

The tear resistance of Pliofilm may be varied depending upon the formulation used in its manufacture. In its offered state, it is said to be twice as resistant to tear as Cellulose wrappers of the same type.

Extensibility gives the new wrapping material considerably more stretch than that of cellulose sheet. This is a decided advantage which prevents puncturing of the sheet when drawn over sharp or pointed corners of a package. Humidity, it is claimed, has no effect on Pliofilm, the product maintaining an even touch at all times, which fact is especially advantageous when handling on packaging machines, and also for the storage of packages after wrapping.

Resistance to the action of oils and greases, and other materials as well, generally difficult to hold or control in the general type of wrapping material, is said to be still another advantage of the Goodyear Product. However, its tensile strength is admittedly one-half that of good grade cellulose sheet, its shock resistance making up the disadvantage, due to its increased tear resistance and extensibility.

The Goodyear Transparent wrapping, is available in practically every known colour, in all 33 transparent metallic and opaque shades.

"OIL TRAIN"

Improved Facilities For Transport Of Oil On G. I. P. R.

The G.I.P. Railway have recently afforded improved facilities to all those interested in the transport of oil by the introduction of an "Oil Train."

This train runs daily to scheduled timings from Bombay to Bhusawal, leaving Bombay early in the morning and reaching Bhusawal, 276 miles away, the same night. It carries on it all oil traffic whether in tank wagons or in tins in wagon loads, booked from Bombay to Bhusawal and beyond and also to stations short of Bhusawal. From the date the oil special started to run, 1,432 vehicles containing oil have been dispatched; of this number 929 were booked through to Bhusawal, and 503 were booked to intermediate stations.

By this arrangement all shunting and remarshalling of wagons containing oil, in yards 'en route,' have been avoided. Experience of this scheme during the last three months shows:

(1) that consignments are being delivered in definitely a better condition than before this "Oil Special" was introduced, and

(2) that consignments carried by this train have reached destination and been delivered much earlier than by ordinary services.

The oil trade in general has much appreciated this facility, both from the point of view of accelerated transit, and of a decrease in leakage and damage 'en route.' Provided sufficient traffic in oil continues to offer at Bombay, it is proposed to make this arrangement permanent and to examine the possibility of extending the facility to other areas.

Suspended Mamlatdar Commits Suicide

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, May 14.

Mr. B. L. Patil, late Mamlatdar of Shirol Peta, Kolhapur State, is reported to have committed suicide by setting fire to his clothes in the early hours of Friday morning. He, it is stated, shut himself up in a room poured some kerosene oil on his clothes and lighted them with a lamp. His twelve-year old son was the first to raise an alarm but before neighbours could arrive and break open the doors, the mamlatdar was breathing his last. He was carried to the State hospital but nothing could save him.

Since he was suspended by the Durbar from his office about eight months back, he was very much upset.

UDAY SHANKAR LEAVES FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

his drums in a solo number developing with his hands alone velocity, dynamics and tone colour such as only a virtuoso of first rank could produce not with his technic alone, but with that technic plus the mechanical development of the piano.

Art Centre For India

Throughout his American tour Uday Shankar received encouragement in connection with the establishment of an art centre in India. Following the lead given by Poet Rabindranath Tagore, committees have been formed in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle (Washington). Uday Shankar has addressed these committees and received assurances from them of every assistance and co-operation in building up the centre. The New York Committee has undertaken to give publicity to the work of the Centre and to keep interest in the Centre alive in that town.

Uday Shankar is now going to India to travel extensively to find out a suitable place for the Art Centre. The suggestion made in certain quarters that Benares has been chosen for this purpose is fantastic. "It seems other people know more about my Centre than myself", said Uday Shankar, when I drew his attention to a report appearing in an Indian newspaper. He added: "I have not selected Benares. I have, as a matter of fact, selected no place. I must go round the country and select the place after consulting my colleagues. It is not so simple a matter as some people imagine."

POONA:—At the public meeting of the citizens of Poona held on Wednesday, a Reception Committee was formed to call the Presidency Homoeopathic Conference at Poona towards the end of this month.

CULTIVATION OF LONG STAPLE COTTON

Bengal To Make Preliminary Experiment

CALCUTTA, May 14.

"United Press" understands that a scheme for cultivation of long staple cotton in certain highland areas in Bengal, has been drawn up and preliminary steps are being taken to give effect to it.

The scheme envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 20,000 half of which to be contrbuted by the Bengal Millowners' Association and the other half by the Bengal Government.

A Committee of experts, with the Director of Agriculture as the Chairman, has been formed.

If this preliminary experiment succeeds, cultivation of long staple cotton on a large scale will be undertaken under Governmental supervision in collaboration with the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—United Press.

Andhra Hariian Sevak Sangh

MADRAS, (By Mail).

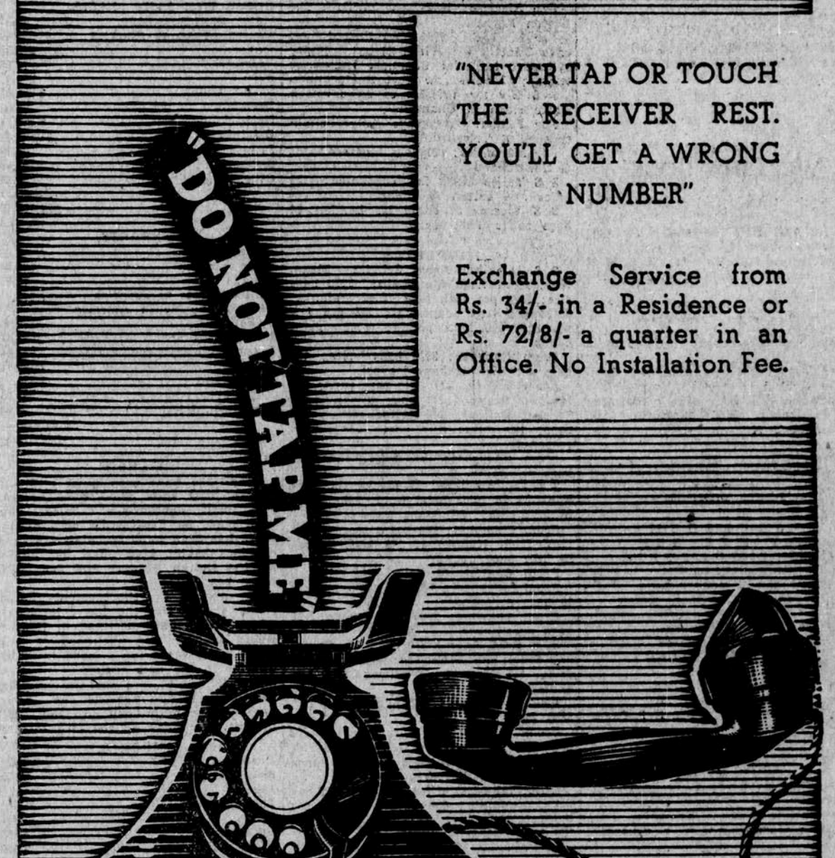
The following new arrangements have been made regarding the affairs of the Andhra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh:

The office of the Sangh will be shifted from Ellore to Madras from June 1, and will be located in the Provincial Co-operative Union Office.

Mr. M. Bapineedu M.L.A., (Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Minister for Public Information, Madras) will continue to be General Secretary of the Sangh for a further period of one year from the above date.—United Press.

CALCUTTA:—The landholders of the Sunderbans headed by Dr. S. C. Law have submitted a lengthy memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill, 1938, requesting him to withhold his assent to the Bill.

"AN IMPORTANT TELEPHONE MESSAGE"



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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay May 14.

A I Oil s.s. British Corporal of 4075 reg tons Capt R M Thoburn arrived from Shelhaven via Port Said and Abadan with cargo of bezine and kerosene oil.

2 I S N s.s. Varsova of 1935 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Riv of 4083 reg tons Capt M O'Doardo arrived from Basra via Abadan and Karachi with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt Owah Hole arrived from Durban via African Ports and Porbunder with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 14-5-38.

S S Toyooka Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Karachi and Singapore

S S Talamba (MM) for African Ports via Porebunder and Marmagoa

S S Pundit (TM) for Negapatam Caddalore Pondicherry Madras Cocoanada and Calcutta

SAILED

Mackinnon Mackenzie s.s. Kohistan of 3708 reg tons Capt W C Robertson sailed for Marmagoa in water ballast

O S Kaisha's s.s. Kifuku Maru of 4242 reg tons Capt S Nakano sailed for Karachi via Marmagoa and Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gurna of 3228 reg tons Capt A Russell sailed for Kundla via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg tons Capt D E Crowther sailed for Moulmein in water ballast

P and O s.s. Viceroy of India of 19027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo

James Finlay s.s. Clan Macinnes of 2826 reg tons Capt R S Masters sailed for Port Okha via Bedi Bunder and Naviakhi with same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. City of New Castle of 4462 reg tons Capt C V Avery sailed for Colombo Madras and Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

O S K s.s. Taijin Maru of 3642 reg tons Capt G Sorimachi sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Binfield of 3170 reg tons Capt W Welsh sailed for Calcutta in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Bahadur of 3397 reg tons Capt C R Harrison sailed for Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalamani 2346 reg tons Capt E L North sailed for Colombo and Rangoon with local cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Neuenfels 4996 reg tons Capt K Muller sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay May 14.

1 C/Newcastle 4462 Calcutta 15-5 FF, Campbell
3 Djambi 4436 Busra 15-5 Volkart Bros.
7 Clan Macinnes 2826 Navlakhi 14-5 J Finlay
8 Talamba 3844 Africa 25-5 M M
9 Taijin Maru 3642 Japan 14-5 O S Kaisha
11 C/Benares 6720 Karachi 18-5 K Nixon
12 Neuenfels 4996 Hamburg 15-5 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Klifuku Maru 4241 Karachi 14-5 O S K
3 Vita 1955 NF, NF MM
8 Garmula 3234 NF NF M
10/11 Nirpura 3647 Calcutta 15-5 M M
14 Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 15-5 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalavihar 3381 Akyab 16-5 Scindia S N
C/R Jalamani 2346 Rangoon 14-5 Scindia S N
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
N/O Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 15-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Somali 20-5-38 M M
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Dundee 21-5-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Djambi 9-5-38 Volkart Bros.
City of New Castle 14-5-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16 5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 19-5-38 P and O
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Riv 12-5-38 L Triestino
Vasna 18-5-38 M M
Barala 19-5-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Hatarana 18-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 25-5-38 M M
Surada 22-5-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Quiloa 20-5-38 M M
Jaladuta 11-5-38 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Kidderpore 16-5-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Naldera 11-5-38 M M
Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 15-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 22-5-38 L Edward
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Adams 10-5-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Riv 13-5-38 I Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 12-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 10-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-5-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barala 25-5-38 M M
Varsova 19-5-38 M M
Bandra 18-5-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Talamba 25-5-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalamohan 14-5-38 Scindia S N
Marin Sanudo 10-5-38 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
City of Benares 18-5-38 K Nixon
B I S N GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S City of Newcastle 13-5-38
S S Nirpura 13-5-38
S S Garmula 13-5-38
S S Vita 13-5-38
S S Dayavati 13-5-38
S S President Adams (boats American cotton) 12-5-38
S S Krifuku Maru 12-5-38
S S Jalavihar 12-5-38
S S Gurna 12-5-38
S S Bhadravati 12-5-38
S S Warfield 12-5-38
S S Clan Macinnes 12-5-38
S S City of Benares 12-5-38
S S Nalgora 11-5-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 14.

S S City of Benaras for Marseilles: 50 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 10 bales raw cotton T Laxmidas.

For Glasgow: 1000 bags lentils The Cotton Agents.

For Liverpool: 1100 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 24 byl empty cylinders Imperial Chemical Industries India); 69 bales raw wool B Harbham.

S S Riv for Trieste: 55 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Fuime: 840 bags myrabollam crushed K Tricamji.

For Marseilles: 120 bags mustard seeds G Gokalchand

S S Taijin Maru for Yokohama: 125 bales raw cotton A Podar.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 34 bags coffee Thos Cook

IMPORTS

S S Jalavihar Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Moulmein: 9170 bags rice; 3986 pcs teak post and planks; 68134 pcs teak scantlings; 193 pcs j w squares; 100 bags paddy; 130 bags beans.

From Rangoon: 8972 bags rice; 100 bags kulthi; 125 bags joovari.

From Cochin: 827 bdls coir yarn; 121 logs match wood; 71 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 116 jottas coir and rope; 106 jottas coir yarn; 521 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagora: 1542 bags copra; 170 bags cocoanuts.

S S Bhutan Agent M Mackenzie from Penang: 90 bags betel nuts; 296 bags tapioca pearl; 565 slabs tin.

From Shanghai: 200 bales grey cotton yarn from Hongkong: 140 bags sugar; 50 bdls sugar candy.

From Canton: 65 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 146 cases pineapples; 46 bags arracanuts.

From Colombo: 2500 bags copra; 50 bags arracanuts.

S S Pres Adams Agent F F Campbell from San Francisco: 436 cases cnd fruit; 155 cases dried primes; 1300 bxs apples.

From Singapore: 522 bags betelnuts; 1396 bags sago flour.

From Penang: 127 bags betelnuts; 76 bags pearl tapioca; 50 slabs refined tin.

From Kobe: 29 cases woollen yarn; 23 cases art silk yarn.

fruit; 155 cases dried prunes; 1300 bxs

From Manila: 432 bdls rope; 250 bales cotton; 45 cases auto batteries; 100 sacks borax.

Burma Corporation Ltd.

BADWIN MINE

During the month of April 1938, 38,551 tons of ore were mined, including 280 tons of High Grade Ore. 34,100 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,665 tons of Leady Concentrates.

10,560 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 311 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 5,835 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

5,575 tons Refined Lead.

520,609 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,771 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7 ounces of Silver, 3 per cent Lead, 58.2 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 500 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 4,773 tons Copper Ore.

400 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 255 tons Speiss were also produced.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 13

SAKELS—	
May	12.13+07
July	12.28+09
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.65+04
August	9.76+06
GIZA—	
May	11.79+05
July	11.85+06

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

19th Week (ended May 13th)—

1936	11,052,800
1937	12,331,600
1938	14,130,600

Total for 19 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1936	207,174,400
1937	225,705,300
1938	269,799,900

London Bullion Review

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have issued the following report dated London 27th April:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on April 20th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday

In the open market about £2,940,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. There was a good demand mainly from the Continent for holding purposes, and the fixed prices included a premium over dollar exchange parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 16th instant to midday on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,831,336
British East Africa	16,553
British India	216,784
British Guiana	10,584
Australia	461,980
New Zealand	27,120
Canada	17,396
United States of America	207,932
Peru	38,392
Soviet Union	2,273,322
Belgium	1,801,140
France	28,876
Switzerland	132,344
Netherlands	19,567
Other countries	12,601
	£8,095,927

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 7,500
United States of America	295,219
Central and South America	17,578
France	10,812
Netherlands	389,315
Switzerland	55,685
Sweden	505,578
Yugoslavia	28,200
Other countries	2,575
	£1,312,462

No gold shipments were made from Bombay during the week under review.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of March 1938:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£8,737,712
Southern Rhodesia	531,926
British West Africa	869,784
British East Africa	86,455
British India	1,029,512
Australia	726,222
New Zealand	25,747
Canada	614,041
British West India Islands and British Guiana	18,642
United States of America	556,822
Mexico	272,260
Venezuela	76,097
Peru	271,158
Soviet Union	2,261,654
Germany	9,925
Netherlands	1,268,740
Belgium	11,124,099
France	66,198
Switzerland	251,805
Other countries	30,398
	£28,829,197

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 6,035
Hong Kong	161,340
Canada	19,930
United States of America	7,685,941
Central and South America (Foreign)	32,595
Netherlands	541,572
France	924,046
Sweden	1,522,788
Switzerland	1,455,629
Yugoslavia	597,053
Other countries	25,655
	£12,972,584

SILVER

Conditions have been quiet and during the past week prices have shown only small fluctuations. Sales have been made on Continental account and there has been some speculative selling, offerings having been offset by buying by the Indian Bazaars and demand to cover bear sales.

The outlook for the moment appears fairly steady and the low level to which stocks have declined in Bombay would indicate the likelihood of shipments of silver being made to that quarter in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 16th instant to midday on the 25th instant:

IMPORTS.

Australia	£29,471
New Zealand	2,572
Japan	11,382
Belgium	25,785*
France	11,458
Germany	5,694
Eire	2,500*
Other countries	2,413
	£91,275

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£39,900
British India	10,030
Canada	11,313
Germany	12,035
Austria	2,780
Sweden	1,465
Aden and Dependencies	30,213*
Palestine	5,931*
Egypt	3,410*
Other countries	4,423
	£121,470

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Including £16,666 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

WHEAT MARKET EASY

General Profit-Taking

(From our own Correspondent.)

Delhi, May 11.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 33 (33) Rozario 37-3 (unquoted).

Chicago:—May 79 5/8 (80 3/4) July 77 3/4 (78 3/4)

Liverpool:—May 79 1/4 (79 3/4) July 78 1/2 (79 1/8).

Winnipeg:—May 115 1/4 (119 1/4)

Buenos Aires:—May 10-21 (10-83)

Karachi:—July 22-10 (23-4-9)

Hapur:—Jeth 2-6-10 (2-7-7) Bhadon 2-7-4)2-8-0)

Bombay:—May 4-6-9 (4-6-6) Sept. 4-6 (4-6-9)

Calcutta:—May 3-6-9 (3-7-3) Sept. 3-7 (3-8)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat prices all over the world markets during the week under review registered a less more than that was sustained in the previous week. During the mid-week days the markets outside India were, however, quietly steady while the Indian markets were practically quiet. The mid-week foreign steadiness wielded little control over the country markets because of gathering momentum of the new produce in larger quantities. Operators in general seemed to view the near future with more more confidence and even assuming a very moderate outside demand it is felt that the normal conditions and existing relatively low price levels can scarcely admit of any further substantial decline. Buying throughout the week was altogether invisible. The climatic conditions played the most important part in imparting strength to the foreign markets but towards the end they became uninfluential and the markets drifted downwards on account of the bearish American crop prospects and lower foreign cables. The remarks of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration regarding a record surplus in Canada also assisted the markets to go down.

CALCUTTA MARKET

Calcutta ruled quiet with price variations confined to unwde margins. The speculators were like past week engaged in profi-taking business and are reported to have hedged some quantity. In view of the insufficiency of flour demand, the millers were almost conspicuous with their absence in the market. As the May settlement is fast approaching a great attention has been diverted towards it; but according to market opinion outstanding accounts are very moderate being estimated in some quarters to aggregate 40,000 tons or so. Bombay market displayed a quiet and dull attitude. The May delivery was on the balance steady but the September closed, lossing about 9 pies at the end. Owing to absence of any improvement abroad, there was little doing with the result that trading was quiet. Following the bearish reports of American crop prospects which brought in both scattered selling and realizing, the market turned out to be dull and cheerless. The stock in port is estimated at 4000 tons.

BEARISH MIND

Karachi during the early days of the week ruled steady but later on showed a bearish frame of mind. The early bullishness was led by export inquiry, jobbers covering, and higher foreign cables but subsequently it disappeared as a sequel to reactionary Punjab advices, Bombay straddle selling, Punjab commission houses selling, local liquidation and absence of buying support. Prices moved narrowly. Trading was done on a poor side and on the ready market about 27,000 bags were sold to local mills and Bombay shippers. About 1700 tons of Ready and July and about 2500 tons of May-June-July deliveries were bought by European concerns for shipments. During the week ending May 7, the arrivals and exports amounted respectively to 104877 bags and 27709 bags. Now the progressive total arrivals since April 1, stand at 340028 bags and the exports at 227803 bags. During the past week orders not less than 15000 bags of Choice Wheat were placed to Karachi for June-July shipments to the west of Suez. Unsold accumulation at port is reported to be reckoned at 10000 ton a figure which is about to grow in the near future.

SELLERS IN EVIDENCE

In the upcountry markets the trading was on the whole brisk and colourful and the sellers were more in evidence in the market than the buyers. Stock holders are favourably placed; in as much as their policy not long ago of ruthlessly liquidating old stocks in view of the advent of new crop has been adequately justified by the subsequent trend and the carry over in fact is so limited that nowhere is anxiety expressed on the account of unwieldy stock. Arrivals of new wheat are now in full swing, though less than the corresponding period of last year, and under the pressure of heavy arrivals the prices are falling. Exporters have been passing limits to their subagencies during the week. Hapur which was a shade easier touched the lowest Jeth at 2-6-8 and the highest 2-7-4 during the week: thus hovering round a circle of 8 pies per maund. Ready demand is still lethargic and the stocks owing to increased arrivals, are daily increasing considerably. Today they stand at 270 Khattis against 182 Khattis last week. Arrivals average about 12,000 maunds daily Lyallpur has been weak and the average of daily arrivals centres round 1500 bags. Millers are acting as prominent buyers. Stocks at Amritsar are reported to have fallen by 200 tons to 1800 tons.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 14

Wheat	14,055 cwts.
Linseed	27,436 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	65 cwts.
Gingellyseed	473 cwts.
Poppyseed	98 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,360 cwts.
Castorseeds	2,064 cwts.
Rice	18,157 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,277 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,871 cwts.
Gram	4,642 cwts.
Joowar	1,000 cwts
Barley	153 cwts.
Bajree	2,938 cwts.
Indian sugar	4,289 cwts.

Time To Buy Raw Cotton

Truth About Low Level In May

Various theories are in existence in connection with cotton trade, but the following one which has been established by Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York is worth following and those who can follow it every year are bound make fortunes in cotton business. No theory can be reduced to a certainty and certain amount of risk is always in existence in speculative ventures, but a careful study will show that the one found out by Messrs. A. Norden and Co., stands the highest chance:—

BUYING COTTON IN MAY

Although a careful survey of the many complex problems both domestic and foreign confronting the cotton trade fails to disclose any particular reason for expecting a decided trend and we ourselves prefer maintaining a conservative bearish attitude until world trade conditions become more settled or new crop prospects become particularly unfavourable, still we are not unmindful of the fact that we are approaching the time when purchases have frequently proved profitable.

On account of the interest which it invariably arouses, we again present to our friends the following remarkable table showing how year after year, purchases of Cotton at the low point during the month of May have proved profitable.

The record of the past 38 years shows that:

1. Purchases of January Cotton at the low point in May have, in every year of the present century, shown profits ranging from 34 to 1555 points!

2. In only five of the thirty-eight years have there been intermediate declines of any consequence before those profits could have been realized;

3. In twenty-eight of the thirty-eight years considered, the low point was reached during the first half of May.

Contracts for Delivery in	Lowest Price Touched During May — Date	Price	Subsequent Highest Price — Date	Price	Extreme Possible Profit (Points)	Lowest Price Touched Between Purchase and Attainment of Highest Price — Date	Price	Extreme Intermediate Decline from Purchase Price (Points)
January, 1901	May 31	7.46	Jan. 31	12.75	529	June 8	7.47	None
January, 1902	May 10	6.90	Dec. 13	8.20	130	June 7	7.80	None
January, 1903	May 30	7.75	Sept. 26	8.82	107	Aug. 1	7.88	28
January, 1904	May 1	8.52	Jan. 29	13.87	735	Oct. 3	9.10	None
January, 1905	May 27	10.63	Aug. 31	11.16	53	July 8	9.24	142
January, 1906	May 5	7.64	Dec. 8	12.12	448	June 9	8.10	None
January, 1907	May 4	10.41	Oct. 19	11.31	90	Aug. 31	9.00	141
January, 1908	May 3	10.24	Sept. 5	12.68	244	June 28	11.59	None
January, 1909	May 1	8.21	Jan. 23	9.78	157	Sept. 2	8.25	None
January, 1910	May 7	10.08	Jan. 7	15.84	576	May 14	10.17	None
January, 1911	May 6	12.41	Oct. 14	15.01	260	June 3	11.98	43
January, 1912	May 12	12.75	June 16	13.78	103	May 19	12.89	None
January, 1913	May 3	11.06	Aug. 2	13.19	213	May 31	11.17	None
January, 1914	May 9	10.81	Oct. 27	13.85	304	Aug 15	10.72	9
January, 1915	May 8	11.48	June 5	12.91	143	May 15	11.51	None
January, 1916	May 14	9.75	Oct. 8	13.20	350	July 16	9.08	662
January, 1917	May 5	12.45	Dec. 1	21.19	874	May 12	12.94	None
January, 1918	May 11	18.49	Jan. 12	32.44	1395	May 18	19.08	None
January, 1919	May 24	22.36	Sept. 6	36.35	1399	June 7	22.40	None
January, 1920	May 8	23.53	Jan. 19	38.86	1533	June 8	26.93	None
January, 1921	May 24	32.38	Pune 4	34.93	255	May 25	32.39	None
January, 1922	May 24	13.54	Sept. 7	21.75	821	June 20	11.89	165
January, 1923	May 1	17.80	Jan. 24	28.85	1105	May 2	18.37	None
January, 1924	May 12	21.50	Nov. 30	37.05	1555	July 30	20.52	98
January, 1925	May 5	23.00	July 28	28.98	598	July 7	22.98	2
January, 1926	May 13	21.40	July 27	25.10	370	May 18	21.64	None
January, 1927	May 1	16.80	Sept. 8	18.28	148	July 2	15.90	90
January, 1928	May 2	15.72	Sept. 8	24.77	905	May 3	15.99	None
January, 1929	May 4	20.11	June 29	22.45	234	June 12	19.85	26
January, 1930	May 24	18.45	Sept. 3	19.87	142	July 15	18.23	22
January, 1931	May 5	14.19	June 2	14.78	59	May 6	14.32	None
January, 1932	May 28	9.13	June 27	11.06	193	June 8	8.87	26
January, 1933	May 31	5.70	Aug. 29	9.72	402	June 9	5.36	34
January, 1934	May 1	8.50	July 18	12.25	375	May 22	8.54	None
January, 1935	May 1	11.02	Aug. 9	14.03	301	May 2	11.15	None
January, 1936	May 31	10.68	Nov. 21	11.97	129	Sept. 3	10.31	37
January, 1937	May 4	10.18	July 10	12.76	258	May 5	10.22	None
January, 1938	May 14	12.40	June 2	12.74	34	May 17	12.46	None

Careful examination of last year's record discloses, that while again showing a profit, it is the smallest of any recorded and was available only for the shortest period of the past 38 seasons, and further, was followed by a precipitous and substantial decline. The past season being in some respects strikingly similar to that of 1930/31.

We, therefore, confine ourselves with once again pointing to the record drawing particular attention to last year's freak performance and leave it to our friends to decide whether purchases during the ensuing month can be expected to result more profitably this year.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/11
4 per cent 1960/70	114/4
5 per cent 1945/55	118

BANKS

Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	31/4
Imperial Bank F P	1552/8
Imperial Bank P P	385
India Bank	139/4
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	6

TEXTILES

Ambica	1440
Arun	450
Arvind	465
Asok	385
Bombay Dyaing	805
Buckingham and Carnatics	180
Century	232/8
Central India	230
Colaba	140
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	320
Elgin	212
Gokak	145
Indore	53
Jubilee	216/14
Kohinoor	250
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	113/12
Morarji	1015
New Great	198/12
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	320
Simplex	75/10
Swadeshi	197/8
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1425
Tata Hydro Ord	153/2
Tata Power Ord	1350

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram	123/7
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	302/8
Associated Cements	120
Belapur	142/8
Bombay Burma New	177/8
Bombay Burma Old	507/8
Bombay Steam	221/4
Bombay Telephone	91/8
Burma Corporation	6/7
Br B Petrol	3/3
Dalmia Cement	8/10
Indian Bleaching	131/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	28/4
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	62/8
Scindia Steam	18-4
Shivrajpur	41/8
Tata Oil	27 8
Tata Steel Ordy	225
Tata Steel Defd	945

JUTES

Birla Jute	14/4
Howrah	39/8
Hukumchand	6/5
Kamarhatty	380
Kankinarrah	285
Lawrence	300
Reliance	50/8

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 13.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/37	Week 1937
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	13,086	58	12,433	67
Forwarded to American Mills (including linters)	5,168	83	7,449	113
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,403	49	5,174	71
Of which to Japan	601	21	1,450	18
Of which to China	89	2	25	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,551	8	1,100	12
Of which to German	812	2	683	11
Stock at U. S. Ports	— 2,709		—	500
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	— 2,233		—	1,203
World's Visible supply	— 8,607		—	6,489
Of which American Cotton	— 6,547		—	4,242
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	9,420	188	11,443	189
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,600	25	6,602	36

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

ANALYSIS OF TIN CONSUMPTION

Decrease In Two Months

According to the April Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Hague Statistical Office, world apparent consumption of tin in the first two months of this year, at 26,400 tons, is 5,100 tons lower than the consumption for the corresponding period of last year, while world production has fallen by only 1,500 tons to 26,800 tons. Consumption statistics for the United Kingdom are available up to the end of March, and these show a decrease of 31 per cent from 6,354 tons in the first quarter of 1937 to 4,378 tons in the first quarter of the current year.

A COMPOSITION

Considering the twelve month periods ending February 1938 and February 1937 respectively, the largest increase in apparent consumption is shown by the U.S.S.R., which took 26,722 tons against 10,236 tons Consumption of tin the U.S.A. increased by about 4 1/2 per cent to 80,388 tons, and in the United Kingdom by 13 per cent to 24,483 tons. Statistics for those countries using more than 5,000 tons per year are given below, in tons of 2,240 lbs:

	Year ended Feb. 1938	1937	p.c. increase or decrease
U.S.A.	80,388	77,030	+ 4.4
U.S.S.R.	26,722	10,236	+161.1
United Kingdom	24,483	21,627	+ 13.2
Germany	11,977	9,181	+ 30.7
France	8,762	10,268	— 14.8
Japan	8,424	7,118	+ 18.3
Other countries	32,444	30,620	+ 6.0
Total Apparent Consumption	193,200	166,100	+ 16.3

Consumption in France decreased by 14.8 per cent in the year ended February 1938, but there were increases in Germany, 30.7 per cent, Japan, 18.3 per cent; Italy, 15.9 per cent; India 23.7 per cent; Canada 15.6 per cent, and Sweden 25.8 per cent.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

The reduced rate of world tin consumption in 1938 is explained by considerably reduced activity in the tinplate industry, especially in the United States and the United Kingdom. World production of tinplate in January-March 1938 was 672,000 tons, against 1,022,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1937. Lower activity is also in recorded in the world motor industry, the output for the first quarter having declined from 1,630,000 vehicles in 1937 to 985,000 vehicles this year.

NEW PRODUCING AREAS.

Tin is now being mined in Italy, an output of 75 tons having been recorded in 1937, while this year the rate of production has increased to about 20 tons per month. An output of 97 tons of tin was recorded for Peru in 1936, and this increased to 195 tons in 1937. No figures are available for the current year.

TIN STOCKS AND PRICES.

World visible stocks of tin increased by 3,815 tons during March 1938, to a level of 27,123 tons at the end of the month, representing 14.5 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption. The corresponding figures for March 1937 were 23,476 tons and 13.7 per cent. The average cash price of Standard tin in March 1938 was £183. 11. 9d., against £183. 5. 4d. in the previous month.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 12

Broach A/M 1938 opening 159 3/4 highest 159 7/8 lowest 159 1/2 closing 159 7/8

Broach J/A opening 162 1/4 highest 162 1/2 lowest 162 closing 162 3/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 173 1/2 highest 174 7/8 lowest 173 1/2 closing 174 1/8

Oomra May opening 143 highest 143 1/4 lowest 143 closing 143 1/4

Oomra July opening 145 1/4 highest 145 1/4 lowest 145 1/4 closing 145 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 155 highest 156 lowest 15 closing 155

Bengal May opening 118 highest 118 1/4 lowest 118 closing 118 1/4

Bengal July opening 120 1/2 highest 120 5/8 lowest 120 1/2 closing 120 5/8

Bengal D/J opening 129 1/2 highest 129 3/4 lowest 129 1/2 closing 129 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 6 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/4

Tender 11-5-1938 Broach 2,200; Oomra 400 Bengal 100

Total to date 30,300; Oomra 1,250; Bengal 2,650

COTTON MARKET INFLUENCED BY WASHINGTON NEWS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES SPENDING BILL

Unfavourable Weather Over Western Belt

BOMBAY: May 14.

ON FRIDAY THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET FIRMED UP ON WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSED THE 3,000 MILLION DOLLAR BILL FINANCE WORKS RELIEF, PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER FEDERAL PROJECTS. THE BILL NOW GOES TO THE SENATE.

With holiday in Bombay and very little Southern selling, offers on the New York cotton market were small on Friday, prices responding readily to trade and commission houses buying, despite the heaviness of the stock market.

The market opened steady in moderately active trading and then turned feverish early under final May liquidation. Later prices advanced further on improvement in textile sales and rains in the Western belt where crop progress has been retarded. Spot demand was slow with small offers.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 points with July 8.68. There was steady buying and prices advanced to 8.78 which was the highest level reached during the early part of the afternoon. The market was very steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 8.76d. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and prices advanced under improved buying. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points with spot cotton prices 10 points up at 8.91c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with July 4.67. There was hedging of outside growths, otherwise the market was dull. Later on there was short covering by locals and buying by an Egyptian house. Straddle buying against New York and trade calling was in evidence but volume of business was small. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.77d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered buying in Egyptian cotton. Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points up with spot unchanged at 6.97. Uppers futures advanced 3 to 4 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady with a limited buying. Sakels futures advanced 9 to 4 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 4 to 2 points.

RECOVERY PLAN

Developments over holidays and thereafter have disclosed a marked change in the general market attitude as regards the prospects of inflation. The first response to President Roosevelt's recovery plan, including the huge spending and lending proposals, sent values above the nine cent level on more general speculative, foreign, and trade buying. Subsequently, however, values lost half their gains as a result of a general lack of buying enthusiasm. Similar conditions prevailed in the markets for stocks and other commodities, and they are generally interpreted as indicating that the President's proposals are unpopular.

FREE BUSINESS

Many traders are sceptical as to their success unless they are accompanied by other developments to free business from its shakels. In this connection the question of taxation is considered to be the most important. The Bill is at present deadlocked in conference. Industry is unwilling to proceed, and markets are reflecting hesitation, although there is a belief in some quarters that the spending plan would ultimately result in advances in commodity prices from their present low levels.

LARGE SALES

The cotton situation has not changed materially except that large sales of textiles, amounting to approximately one hundred million yards in the past ten days, have greatly reduced the unsold stocks. Mills, however, are running very short time because of the lack of new business, and they require no additional supplies of spot cotton, which is in very quiet demand. Less cotton is believed to be going into the loan at the advance, although it is closely held.

COLD WEATHER

Producers' complaints are increasing as to the unfavourable effects on the crop of recent cold weather and rain, which are necessitating much replanting. Some actual damage has been caused in the extreme south.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly scattered showers
Central: Partly scattered showers
Western: Partly scattered showers

The season is still early, however, and consequently there is no real apprehension of damage.

Bombay selling on advances and liquidation of the May position have been the principal sources of supply of contracts in the absence of hedging. Sentiment generally is pessimistic, although it is recognised that the market might respond quickly to any developments which improved business sentiment.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (1-28 p.m.)	8.78+13
New York July lowest (10. a.m.)	8.68+03
Liverpool July highest	4.72+05
Liverpool July lowest	4.65—02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York: 'Rains western belt not needed. Active demand for dry goods. Washington expected to stimulate business. Relief Bill passed house. Good undertone.'

'Market steady, featureless, recommend selling on further advances.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Cable received from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros.

Market has better undertone; contracts scarce; little better textile business past three days.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market narrow. Advance owing to straddle operators buying here against sales in New York. Dry weather is needed in the Western belt. Lancashire yarn market quiet with only a small business.

Market quiet and steady. Outside hedge selling. Trade calling. Straddle buying. Contracts scarce. Expecting slight advance.

New York: Market firmed on price fixing with technical position healthier following completion of May liquidation.

Crop is two weeks later. Trade prospects poor. Market is chiefly influenced by Washington news.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 14.

July	8.72
October	8.78
December	8.81
January	8.82
March	8.90
May	8.93
Middling spot	8.72

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 14.

May	8.78
July	8.86
October	8.93
Middling spot	8.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 14.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports, to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports, to the Continent	3,000
Day's Exports, to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 14.

May	4.63
June	4.67
July	4.68
August	4.71
September	4.75
October	4.78
November	4.80
December	4.82
January	4.84
February	4.86
March	4.88
Middling spot	4.78

10-12 A.M. Quotations

May	4.72
October	4.81

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 14.

T. T. London on—

New York	4.97.18
Paris	177.65
Berlin	12.37-1/4
Madrid	32.00
Montreal	5,00-11/16
Amsterdam	8.97-15/16
Brussels	29.56
Milan	94.50
Berne	21.78-3/4
Prague	142.81

LONDON SEEDS
London, May 14.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. ton £11/15/0 May sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, London C. I. F. ton £12/12/6 May sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London C. I. F. ton £13/2/6 May sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C. I. F. ton £11/7/6 May/June sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. ton £11/10/0 May/June sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 14.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-7/8 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, May 14.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 13

GIZA—	
Spot	6.97—0
May	6.40+5
July	6.50+5
October	6.64+4
November	6.64+4
January 1939	6.70+4
March	6.77+4
UPPER—	
Spot	5.61—0
May	5.61+4
July	5.66+3
October	5.69+4
November	5.74+4
January 1939	5.79+4
March	5.84+4

LINSEED OIL
London, May 14.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 23/7-1/2 May paid sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 23/9 May/June sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, May 14.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 36 May sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 32/9 May sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 14

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 163/4 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 163/12 on improved buying. Later on there was scattered realising and prices eased to Rs. 163/8 where the market steadied with a moderate business.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later on was quoted one point down which induced selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 162/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G			
Broach A/M 1938	160	2	0
Broach J/A 1938	162	12	0
Broach A/M 1939	174	6	0
Fine M G			
Oomra May 1938	143	2	0
Oomra July 1938	145	6	0
Oomra D/J 1939	155	0	0
F G M G			
Bengal May 1938	118	4	0
Bengal July 1938	120	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	129	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		126	123	120	117
Punjab		126	123	120	117
Rajputana		126	123	120	117
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	
C P No. 1	164	161	158	155	
C P No. 2	158	155	152	149	
Broach No. 2		166	164	162	160
Punjab Ame		186	183	180	177
Surat		219	216	213	210
Rajpipla		212	209	206	203
Navsari		225	222	219	216

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 14

Bengal Superfine	126/27
Bengal Fine	123/24
Bengal F G	120/21
C P 1	154/59
C P 2	149/50
Arvi	151/52
Amraot	144/45
Ellichpur	151/52
Berar	145/47
Khandesh	134/38
Jalna/Sailu	136/40
Burwah Sanavad	149/50
Khandwa	149/51
Harda Khirkiya	149/51
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	140/44
Broach	163/65
Punjab 4 F	178/81
Punjab 289 F	211/16
Sindh N T	196/201
Kampala	271/72
Jinja	259/60
Navsari	224/26

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	12-5-38	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	369	51,466	203,689
Central India	100	41,628	322,936
Barsi and Nagar	77	143,359	168,776
Hyderabad-Gaorani		39,661	97,133
Berar	889	310,874	553,128
Central Provinces	108	69,051	111,936
Total Oomras	1,603	656,039	1,457,598
Dholera	1,140	88,727	98,077
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,463
Rajputana	9	14,801	84,535
Sindh-Punjab	1,262	502,376	314,675
Broach	1,676	229,195	311,662
Coompta and Dharwar	697	34,471	44,621
Westerns-Northerns	356	17,600	31,621
Cocoanada		13	141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	125	2,389	9,005
American		173,044	10,932
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,366	377,127	303,273
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	10,234	2,099,707	2,675,639

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 5th May.
In full-pressed Bales.

	12-5-38	This year.	Last year.
Europe	880	209,893	373,372
Japan and China	470	522,676	1,126,850
Coast Ports		49,343	26,179
Up-country by Rail		275,040	203,198
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,340	8,617
Total	1,350	1,075,292	1,738,216

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 13-5-38	7600000	6602000
Receipts yesterday 13-5-38	9000	7000
Exports to date 13-5-38	5403000	5174000
Stock at Ports 13-5-38	2709000	1500000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-5-38	2233000	1203000
Stock at Liverpool 13-5-38	1196000	930000
Visible Supply 13-5-38	6547000	4242000
Quantity in sight 13-5-38	13086000	12433000
Quantity out of sight 13-5-38	9420000	11443000

Cotton Arrivals

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 11th May	20,250
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,089,473
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,669,946
Decrease	580,473

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 14

July	58.00
August	58.20

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 14

May	219.30+90
September	209.10+90
November	209.70+90

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 14

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £6-19-11. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 177.69. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.97 3/8. London silver prices for Spot remained unchanged but forward quotation improved 1/16d. 18 7/16d. There was small business and no new special feature. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures advanced 5 points. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business.

GOLD

Ready	34	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	34	15	9
Jeth delivery	35	0	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	49	10	6
Vaishakh delivery	49	9	6
Jeth delivery	49	6	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER
London, May 14.

Spot	18-3/4
Forward	18-7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, May 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/19/11

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 13

May	42.95+05
July	42.95+05
September	42.25+05

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, May 14

Gold worth Rs. 28,13,197 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday May 14.

The s. s. 'Karanja' carried two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 6,981 and Rs. 6,635 respectively for Mombasa:

The s. s. 'Viceroy of India' carried three consignments of bar gold two valued at Rs. 16,6-,576 and Rs. 2,79,016 respectively for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam and the third one worth Rs 7,44,712 for London. A consignment of sovereigns valued at Rs. 1,09,27- was also carried by the same steamer for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,14,01,06,381.

LONDON METALS

London, May 13

Copper	£38 13 9
Spelter	£13 2 6
Lead	£14 12 6
Tin	£168 18 9

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 14

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£39-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-14-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 13

June	£10 6 3
July	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 14

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	11	0
Highest	27	12	9
Lowest	27	7	3
Closing	27	7	3
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	10	0
Highest	28	12	6
Lowest	28	7	3
Closing	28	7	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	30	15	0
Highest	30	15	0
Lowest	30	13	0
Closing	30	15	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	31	12	6
Highest	31	13	0
Lowest	31	11	0
Closing	31	12	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	11	0
Highest	17	13	3
Lowest	17	11	0
Closing	17	12	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	6	6
Highest	18	8	6
Lowest	18	6	6
Closing	18	7	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 13.

May	80d.
July	78 1/8d.
October	75 7/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 13

May	dol 0.81 7/8
July	dol 0.78 7/8
September	dol 0.79 5/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 14

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment June	4 15 3
Shipment July Sept	4 15 0
Shipment Oct Dec	4 15 3
Kesar	12 4 0
Saraya	12 1 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, May 13

July	1.91
September	1.96
January	1.97

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 14

Weather cool, continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts and Arkansas. Forecast: More rain expected.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 14

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	103/0
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/0
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/10

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/0
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	113/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118/8
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note opened to-day at Rs. 98/8. The announcement of the future issue of 3 per cent Government of India Loan had no effect on the market.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 14

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 Near 27/32 (July Dec.)
Bank's buying T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank buying 3 months 1/6
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 270 5/8
Bank' sbuying T T 268 3/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,311
Bank's buying T T 1,336
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/2
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 67 nominal
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.97 3/8 13th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 14th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 14th instant
Shanghai London 0/11 1/4 14th instant
Java London 8.97 1/8 13th instant
London Paris 177.69 13th instant
London Belgium 29.56 13th instant
London Switzerland 21.78 1/2 13th instant
London Berlin 12.37 1/4 13th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 3/8 13th instant
London New York 4.97 3/8 13th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 3/8 13th instant
London Italy 94.53 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-11 13th instant
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 13th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 13th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 13

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE EASIER

London, May 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Hilts easier on unsuccessful new issues. Rails and heavy industrials weak on account of bad traffics and poor steel output in the month of April. Aircrafts look improving, market not affected trade cycle. There is better American sentiment

Consett Iron	8/6
John Brown	27/3
Baldwin	5/4 1/2
Broken Hill North	38/6
Broken Hill South	23 XD
Rho. Broken Hill	3/4 1/2
Trench Mines	22/6
Petaling	17/6
Associated Manganese of S A	6/6
Kamra Tin	10 1/2d.
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/6
Westland Aircraft	6/9
Tunnel Cement	43/6
Carreas B	18/6
O. K. Bazar	25
British Celanese II	4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 102 October 118 December 122 January 125 March 127 at cross rate 4.97 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 160/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.67 Rs. 42 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 163 Liverpool July 4.72 Rs. 42 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 174/14 Liverpool May 1939 4.97 Rs. 42 at exchange 1/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 163 New York July 8.70 Rs. 32 3/4 at cross rate 4.97 3/8

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 174/14 New York March 8.91 Rs. 24 1/2 at cross rate 4.97 3/8

PAY IN—JUNE 7 PAY OUT—JUNE 10

Share Bazar Quiet With Limited Business

STEEL SHARES MOVE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY: May 14.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market opened easy on some important selling, but later on prices rallied on Professional support. The tone of the Market was heavy and at the close U. S. Steel shares and Anaconda Coppers were down by Dol. 3|8.

The local Market in the absence of any new development ruled quiet but steady with a moderate turnover.

So far nothing is known about dividends on Tata Steel shares and while the indications are in favour of Rs. 68 on Dfds., it appears that the Official Report will be out in the last week of the month.

It was reported that there was some forced selling in Steel shares, but Professional Bears are now inclined to cover their short interest and all offerings were well absorbed without any undue effect on prices.

Enthusiasm continues at a low ebb and the market is grinding although holders are optimistic. The steady decline in values during the past several months without any important rally, has left Bulls in an unfavourable situation and in some cases, the losses being heavy, Brokers were forced to make good differences.

Apparently new buying incentive is lacking, but present prices seem fairly reasonable and no ardent Bear will have the courage to go short heavily. However the improvement entirely depends upon international trade developments and the U. S. A. Administration is rushing through the 3,000 dollars Bill, which is now before the U. S. Senate after the passage by the House of Representatives.

Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range and Dfds. closed at Rs. 952 and Ordinary at Rs. 226. Cotton Mill shares were steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 14.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	366	14
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	806	4
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	233	12
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	230	10
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	140	10
100 COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1 E.D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	123	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	146	4
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0
100 Indore	48	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	250	10
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,015	0
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	200	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	76	4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	198	2
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,555	0
125-500 Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	385	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	118	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	118	4
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	71b	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	38	4
200 Oriental	4,300	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	133	12
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1,427	8
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50 BOM TRAM (Rs 2-6)	XD 123	12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	140	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	153	12
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,352	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100 C. Province	101	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	717	8
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6-7-6	
2 sh. Indian Copper (As 1-6)	XD 2	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	40	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF'D. (Rs. 36-3-6)	952	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	226	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	305	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	143	2
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	221	14
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	510	0
50 Do. Contry (Rs 8)	177	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-3-6	
50 B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	92	0
100 L. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132	8
50 I. Invest. Trust	40	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, May 14

Bomba. Dyeing (803/12) 807 808 803 808 807 806
Century (232/8) 233 235 232 235 233
Central India (226/14) 226 230 227 231 230 230/10
Kohinoor (250) 250 251 250/10
New Great (196/9) 197 200
Simplex (75/10) 76 75 76
Swadeshi (190) 191 197 193 198
Associated Cement (118/4) 118/12 119 118/8 120/2 120/8
Andhra (1425) 1427/8
Tata Hydro (152/8) 153/12
Tata Power (1350) 1352 1350 1355 1352
Tram Ord (123/7) 123/12
T Steel Defd (955) 960 965 945 955 952
T Steel Ord (227) 228 226 227 226 226/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (169) 169/4 169/8
Bellapur (141/4) 142 143/2
B Steam (221/4) 221 221/14
B Burma (507/8) 508 571 505 511 508 510

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	10
Amr Power and Light Com	6
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p. c. A	30
Electric Power and Light	11
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	40
Electric Bond Common	8 1/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	51
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	26
Columbia Gas and Elec	7
Int Tel and Tel	9
American Tel and Tel	134 1/4
Western Union Telg	21 1/2
New York Central Railway	13 1/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	21
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	87
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	88
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	92
Cons Mining Smelting	56
6 per cent Japanese 1954	61
Bethelehem Steel	48
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	14
United S Steel	45
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
I Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
General Motors	30 1/4
Packar Motors	4
General Electric	35 1/2
Boeing Airplane	26
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	12
Union Carbide	68 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	14
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Phillip. Pet Oil	33
Socony Oil	13 1/4
National Dairy	13
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	38
1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59

Expect little if any change. Turnover 600,000 shares. Carloadings down 6935 units.

100 T. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 T. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	685	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	63	0
15 Scindia	18	2
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1502	8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	541	4
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	107	4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Con. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1357	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	204	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	8
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c Sholapur	77	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 16, 1938

Jinnah Advised To Accept Congress' Terms

Colleagues Keen On Communal Unity

Leaders Feel, Negotiations Bound To Lead To Better Understanding

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

From enquiries made in well-informed circles regarding the Bose-Jinnah talks on Saturday, it is confirmed that Mr. Jinnah has asked for time carefully to consider the Congress conditions and give his reply.

It appears that when the Congress President met him and placed before him the Congress conditions, Mr. Jinnah perused the conditions and expressed his unwillingness to accept all the conditions. He suggested that some of the conditions should be amended, if they were to be accepted.

Final Term Of Congress

SUBHAS BABU TOLD MR. JINNAH, ACCORDING TO WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES, THAT THE CONGRESS HAD CAREFULLY CONSIDERED ALL HIS CONDITIONS FOR TWO FULL DAYS. AFTER MATURE DELIBERATIONS, IT WAS DECIDED BY THE CONGRESS LEADERS THAT THEY COULD NOT GO FURTHER THAN WHAT THEY HAD DRAFTED OUT, IF THE CONGRESS HAD TO REMAIN CONSISTENT WITH ITS PAST DECLARATIONS, ITS POLICY AND PROGRAMME AND NATIONALISM. THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT EXPRESSED HIS REGRET THAT CONGRESS COULD NOT GO FURTHER THAN WHAT THEY HAD ALREADY PUT DOWN ON PAPER

CONSULTING HIS COLLEAGUES

Mr. Jinnah then discussed the conditions and at a certain stage it was felt that failure would attend the negotiations. Mr. Jinnah, however, was not prepared to give his reply then and there. He said, it is gathered, that he would like to consult his colleagues on the Muslim League Council, before he gave the reply. He is expected to inform the Congress President the day and time, when he could see him to receive the final reply.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah had telephonic conversations with Rajah of Mahmudabad, Choudhary Quliquzzaman, Nawab Ismail and others including Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Moulvi Fazlul Huq. The majority of them were in favour of the League accepting the conditions and proceeding further in the direction of establishing Hindu-Muslim Unity on a permanent basis.

RAY OF HOPE

Talks with prominent Congress leaders give the indication that they have not yet lost the hope. They definitely feel that the negotiations were bound to lead to a better understanding of the Hindu-Muslim problem and removal of all the misunderstandings at present existing.

WITH GANDHIJI AT JUHU

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Babu Rajendra Prasad motored down to Juhu on Sunday morning and informed Gandhiji and the other leaders of what transpired between him and Mr. Jinnah at the previous night's meeting. Since there was nothing further to be done by the Congress leaders in the matter, till Mr. Jinnah gave his reply, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Juhu after an hour's stay.

Later, it appears, the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai and Babu Rajendra Prasad placed the report of Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee before Mahatmaji and sought his guidance in the matter. The resolution to be passed by the Working Committee regarding the findings, will be in accordance with the advice that Gandhiji has given.

MADURA MILL DEADLOCK

MADURA, May 14.

The Mahalakshmi Textile Mills have suspended work consequent on strike by 70 spinners following the Management's refusal to give a fixed commission instead of on production. 500 workers are idle. The police are watching the situation

The Management state that the Mills would re-open to-morrow with new workers in the place of the strikers.—United Press.

Only Political Organisation In Country

Marwari Federation's Appeal To Community To Join Congress

CALCUTTA, May 14.

At the 2nd day's sitting of the All-India Marwari Federation a resolution was passed appealing to the Marwari community all over the country to join the Congress, which, according to the Federation, was the only political organisation in the country and through which the salvation of the country was possible.

DOWN WITH FEDERATION

By another resolution the Federation strongly protested against the introduction of the Federal Scheme of the Government of India Act, which "greatly hampers the political aspirations of the country by divesting the subjects of Native States to elect their representatives on the proposed Federation."

Other resolutions adopted disapproved the action of the Government of India in signing the International Sugar Agreement without consulting the Central Legislature and proposed that the exchange ratio of the rupee should be reduced to one shilling and four pence

JAIPUR AND SIKAR CHIEF

The resolution on the Sikar affair expressed deep regret for the action of the Prime Minister of Jaipur in forbidding the Rao Raja of Sikar to enter his State and for transferring his State under the Court of Wards in contravention of the assurance given by the Prime Minister himself and the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and also for preaching that the Rao Raja is mentally infirm.

The Federation requested the Government of India to remove the ban on the Rao Raja and appoint a Committee to inquire into the whole affair.

FOR COMMERCIAL BANK

The Federation appointed a Sub-Committee with Sir Badridas Goenka, Mr. Deviprasad Khaitan, Mr. G. D. Birla, Lala Padampat Singhania and Mr. Bansidhar Jalan for an early establishment of a commercial bank to help and facilitate credit on very easy terms for progress of all sorts of industrial undertakings.—United Press.

Master Edul P. Palamkote, age 18, son of Lieut. Pirojshaw D. Palamkote and brother of station officer Rustom P. Palamkote of Bombay Fire Brigade, is a promising physical culturist of Bombay. Although he has undergone an operation on his stomach, he tears a big plate of copper into several pieces, an unusual feat of strength. He also tears two glazed pack of cards into pieces. He lifts 150 lbs. of weight with his teeth. He breaks 1/2" to 1" thick iron-bar across his chest. Boxing and wrestling are his hobbies. He is the proud possessor of the numerous trophies shown above.

CONGRESS CAPTURES 25 SEATS

Madras Municipal Election Results

MADRAS, May 14.

In the election of chairmen to the various municipal councils in the presidency which took place to-day the results received so far show the Congress nominees were elected in 25 municipalities, while in three places, namely, Cuddalore, Guntur and Nellore, Congress nominees were defeated.

The Congress candidates did not contest for the chairmanship in Salem, Ootacamund, Masulipatam and Kurnool.—A. P.

KARACHI.—Five more prisoners were released this week by the Sind Government before the expiry of their sentences for good conduct. Many other cases are under consideration.—United Press.

Police Officer TO Make Amends

Will Visit Bungalow Again To Have Flag Replaced

ELLORE, May 14.

Mr. G. F. Harrison, District Superintendent of Police, West Godavari met the Premier of Madras on May 9 in connection with the removal of the Congress Flag by him from the traveller's bungalow at Kamavarapukota, when he was informed of the policy of the Government in regard to the flying of the National Flag by local bodies.

Returning to Ellore Mr. Harrison wrote to the President of the Ellore District Board which control the travellers' bungalow expressing regert "for the error of judgment" on his part, stating that he proposed to visit the bungalow again to have the flag replaced.—A.P.

CLOVE PICKETING IN MADRAS

Mayor's Appeal To Merchants To Make Boycott Effective

MADRAS, May 14.

As a result of continuous picketing, Congress volunteers have succeeded in sealing 200 more bales of cloves to-day, two more merchants in Anderson street and another in Jones Street having signed the agreement.

Mr. Sivashanmugam Pillai, the Mayor of Madras visited the clove bazaar to-day and appealed to the merchants to make the boycott effective.—A. P.

THUMPING MAJORITY FOR CONGRESS?

Prospects Of Nasik District Board Elections

NASIK CITY, May 14.

A vigorous campaign has been started throughout the District on behalf of the Congress in connection with the District Board elections which are to be held on the 24th instant.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., President of the Nasik District Congress Committee, is on a whirlwind tour in the district, addressing on an average half a dozen meetings every day.

Realising the strength of the Congress, several candidates who had stood against the Congress, have now withdrawn from the field.

A thumping majority for the Congress in the District Board elections in this district is a foregone conclusion.—United Press.

Price Of Freedom Must Be Paid

Subhas Bose's Appeal For Communal Unity

DR. MAHMUD EXHORTS MUSLIMS TO REMAIN TRUE TO THEIR TRADITION

A ROUSING RECEPTION WAS ACCORDED TO BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, AND THE PRIME MINISTERS OF THE CONGRESS PROVINCES, AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD, AT KOLIWADA, MANDVI, ON SATURDAY NIGHT. DR. K. A. HAMIED, M.L.C. PRESIDED

Dr. K. A. Hamied, who presided at reception on Saturday night at Mandvi, given to the President of the Congress and the seven Congress Premiers by the Young Muslim Brotherhood, Bombay.

Welcoming the Congress President and other guests, Dr. K. A. Hamied, M.L.C., (Bombay) who presided over the meeting said.

COMMUNAL UNITY

"The most important problem which faces India to-day—a problem which has defied solution for the past so many years and still seems insoluble—is the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity. We know that you all are engaged in solving this problem. We sincerely wish that your efforts be crowned with success However sincere and genuine our desire may be for this unity, but we are not very sanguine about the results. I may be permitted to remark that the way in which you are seeking to unite the two great communities of India is, not at least in my humble opinion, the proper and right way. Because, unity and friendships are not created by pacts and treaties. Unity is always based on confidence and friendship. Confidence and friendship is a quality of the heart. They come from the heart and not by the signing of a few scraps of paper.

If confidence and unity could be achieved by the signing of treaties and pacts, Europe to-day should be the most peaceful country in the world. Hundreds of pacts, like the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Pact and innumerable other treaties and alliances have been signed with great pomp and glory but we find that to-day Europe is more in a state of discord and disunion than it was before. What we need is a change of heart. What makes me despondent is that I do not see any signs of a change of heart both among the Mussalmans and Hindus. I do not deny that there are big exceptions to this. But a general and universal change of heart is not yet visible. So long as we tackle this problem of unification on the basis of religion, I do not think it will be possible to create any lasting unity between the Hindus and Mussalmans or any other communities of India.

CREATE ONE NATION

You, Sir, as President of the Indian National Congress, and the great leaders assembled here to-day, can tackle this problem easily. Instead of making pacts and treaties between Hindus and Mussalmans, if you try to create from these two communities one nation with common ideals, common aims and common objects one national spirit and feeling, we shall soon achieve this aim, that is the liberation of India from foreign domination and the solution of all our domestic problems.

You are engaged to-day in discussions with the Muslim League. We do not know what is going on behind the screen. Whatever decisions you may take, we beg to warn you against making any compromises with the Muslim League which may jeopardise our national work. There is a very big group of young Mussalmans who do not see eye to eye with the present policy of the Muslim League leaders. Any agreement or pact which you make as a result of these discussions must not be final. It is to be placed for acceptance before this group of Nationalist Mussalmans which may be called to sit in a conference for examining the pact.

SUBHAS BABU'S ADVICE

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President addressing the gathering observed that the Indian National Congress had grown from strength to strength on account of the sacrifice made by the people, for the sake of national freedom.

If the people were united, they would be able to achieve far better results. To-day the world situation was such that if India preached a united front and pressed forth her claim, she might meet with success. So long as the people were not prepared to offer sacrifice and pay the price for Liberty, they could not attain freedom. Another fight was bound to come. for as long as India did not become a free country, her strggule would go on. He exhorted the people to unite and rally under the ban-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4).

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

IT'S OUR FIRST LEAD TO THE GALLOWS' HAND, DONAVAN -- TRACE THE MAN WHO INSTALLED THIS 'PHONE! --- HANDS OFF, CREWE -- THERE MAY BE FINGERPRINTS!
W-WHEN I THINK THAT I HELD THAT TO MY EAR --- THE BULLET MIGHT HAVE BEEN SET OFF THEN, EH?
A VERY CLEVER SCHEME, CREWE--THE BULLET WAS HELD IN A SPECIAL RECEPTACLE BEHIND THE DIAPHRAGM. A FIRING-PIN WAS ADJUSTED TO THE VIBRATION OF THE DIAPHRAGM SO THAT A SHOUT WOULD INCREASE THE VIBRATION AND FIRE THE SHOT---
AND MEANWHILE --DONAVAN MAKES A LUCKY DISCOVERY ---
GLORY BE! - THAT FELLOW LOOKS LIKE TH' GUY WHO PUT THAT 'PHONE IN CREWE'S OFFICE --- I'M GONNA GRAB HIM RIGHT NOW!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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